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A HOME GARDEN IS A BANK ACCOUNT

62.29

1919

HELP TO SOW THE
SEEDS OF VICTORY

1919

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

CATALOG
Marrow Seed Company

119 DOUGLAS

WICHITA, KANSAS.

THE HOME OF I.X.L. BRAND

THE TRADE MARK THAT MADE SEED FAMOUS



MORE HOME GARDENS, MORE FOOD FOR ALL.

MARLOW SEED CO. IXL

SPECIAL "VICTORY GARDEN" COLLECTION

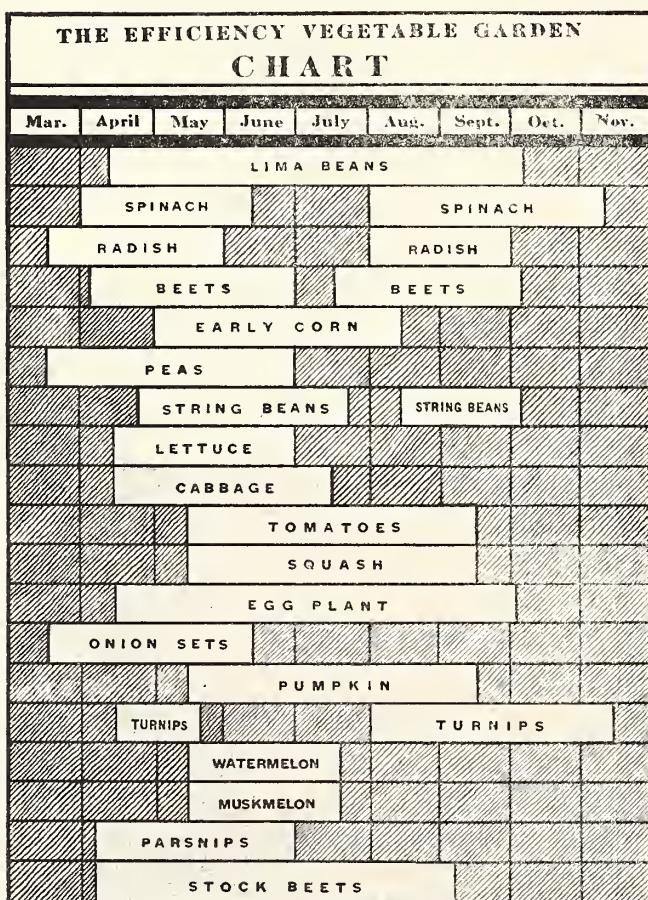
**\$1.50 FULL \$2.00 VALUE,
POSTPAID, FOR \$1.50**

The One Best Vegetable of Each Variety.

1 Pkt. Marlow Seed Co. Early Provider Beans.....	\$0.15
1 " Marlow Seed Co. Golden Rust-proof Wax Beans...	.15
1 " New Early Delicia Peas (need no sticks).....	.15
1 " New Prosperity Peas (need no sticks), best of all. .	.15
1 " Early Golden Bantam Sweet Corn, see description..	.15
1 " Stowell's Evergreen, the main crop Sweet Corn .....	.15
1 " Table Beets (Banquet), very dark red, early.....	.15
1 " Table Beets (Blood Turnip), best for late summer and fall.....	.19
1 " Best Early Cabbage (Joffre).....	.15
1 " Best Fall and Winter Cabbage (Superior Late Flat Dutch).....	.10
1 " Stevens' Perfect Cucumber, early and prolific .....	.05
1 " Long Green Cucumber, the old stand-by.....	.05
1 " Lettuce (Big Boston), see description, Catalog.....	.05
1 " New Ponderosa, finest Turnip Radish in cultivation	.10
1 " White Icicle Radish, nothing finer in Radishes.....	.10
1 " New Tomato (Early Sunrise), see description, Catalog .....	.10
1 " Water Melon (Tom Watson), unequaled .....	.05
1 " Netted Rock King Cantaloupe.....	.10
Total Full Value.....	\$2.00

THE EFFICIENCY VEGETABLE GARDEN

CHART



The Marlow Seed Co. will deliver to you anywhere in the United States this VICTORY GARDEN Collection of Garden Seeds. They are of SUPERIOR QUALITY and are particularly adapted for the use of the town and suburban garden. With but little work, you can have fresh vegetables from your own garden from April until October and canned goods for all winter long. You will be doing your share to increase the world's food supply. Help others by helping yourself.

Canadian, Texas, Sept. 1, 1917.

MARLOW SEED CO.,
Wichita, Kans.

Dear Sirs:

The BEST investment I ever made was this spring when I sent to you for your IXL Garden Collection. I wish you could have seen my garden, It's just grand.

JAS. SNYDER.

Our Victory Garden Collection was made with the view of making it easy for everyone to have a garden and to have vegetables not only for the immediate need, but by the proper care and distribution of the ground and seed to be able, like the squirrel, to lay by for the winter, a good supply. The seed in this Collection will plant an average size garden.

This Chart Will Show You When to Plant and the Time of Maturing.

For example: The first item, Lima Beans, plant the middle of April, and so on. Plant Peas, Beets, Radish and Lettuce in Rows 18 inches apart. As soon as one row is gone, plant another, and the same way with the other seed. Study the Chart and make your ground produce its utmost this year, as you will need it.

Cabbage and Tomato seed can be planted in boxes inside as soon as you like. Set the plants the last of April, in rows 3 feet apart. Then plant Radishes, Beets, Peas and Beans between the rows.

We have only put the main varieties of Seeds in this Collection, and for anything else you might want pick from the Catalog.

**Eat Our Parcel Post Collection.
365 Square Meals for One
Dollar and a Half. A King's
Banquet at a Ha'-Penny.**

**MARLOW SEED COMPANY
WICHITA, KANSAS**

THE MARLOW SEED COMPANY give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

The Marlow Seed Company

Wichita, Kansas

SEND BY

State if wanted by Mail; Express (and Company); Freight (and Route); Steamer (and Line).

Date _____, 1919

Your Name

P. O. BOX, STREET
OR RURAL DEL'RY.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Post Office

County , State

P. O. Money Order.

Check or Draft.

Station or Exp. Office

(Only if different from P. Q.)

Cash...

870

Postoffice Money Orders, Express Money Orders or Registered Letters are absolutely safe methods for sending money. For small orders send postage stamps.

Kindly write name of a friend who may be interested in planting Seeds, Fruit Trees, or Flowers.

Name _____

Town

Street No.

State

R. F. D. No.

. Box No.

On Account of the Uncertainty of Prices at the Time This Catalogue Goes to Press, Prices Quoted May Be Subject to Change.

1919 :: SOW THE SEEDS OF VICTORY :: 1919

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

We sincerely thank you for the patronage and good will shown us during the past year, but we come to you this year in an effort to have you show your patriotism and duty to your fullest extent. The world needs food, and the great question is: What will YOU do to help? All of us cannot give money, but we can ALL do our share by helping to increase the FOOD SUPPLY. When the whole world is hungry, the most reasonable thing for us to do is to get back to Nature, plant a garden and raise our own living, as far as possible.

OUR GOVERNMENT asks you to raise all the VEGETABLES and FRUIT that you possibly can, not only enough for the Summer, but enough to can and preserve for the long Winter months. All Vegetables and Fruit, both fresh and canned, are expensive and scarce. RAISE and CAN your own and be independent of the grocer. You will gain in HEALTH and PURSE, and by having your OWN GARDEN you will help SOW THE SEEDS OF VICTORY. We guarantee to maintain the same high standard and efficiency of our service and the quality and excellence of our CHOICE SEEDS. Raise more Vegetables and more Fruit, eat less Wheat and less Meat.

PLAN YOUR HOME GARDEN NOW.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Any customer sending cash with order for Seeds has the privilege of returning them within fifteen days after receipt of same, if he is not satisfied with his purchase, and the money paid for same will be refunded.

This applies to Garden, Flower or Farm Seeds.

WHAT WE GUARANTEE: That all money sent to us for Seeds shall reach us if sent us by registered letter, postoffice or express money order, or bank draft, made payable to our order. That your order will be filled promptly and well. That goods ordered will reach you safely. Keep a copy of your order. Sometimes persons think they have ordered articles which they have omitted, and blame us for not sending them.

HOW TO ORDER.—In making out your order, write Name, Postoffice, County and State, and the varieties you want, quantities of each, and carry out the catalogue price after each one, enclosing the total amount, in any convenient form of remittance, to us by mail. Use our Order Blank if you have it.

MAIL OR EXPRESS.—We send Seed postpaid by mail at the prices named in this Catalogue, except where there are special quotations for the goods to be sent by express, customers to pay the charges. To points where the Express Companies touch, we can send some orders as cheaply by express as by mail.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.—We do not prepay express or freight, except in case we have quite an order purchased at postpaid prices to deliver and may prefer to send by express prepaid.

TERMS AND C. O. D. SHIPMENTS.—Our terms are strictly cash with the order. We must decline to ship goods C. O. D.

ABOUT WARRANTING.—We thoroughly test all our Seeds and nothing is sent out which we do not believe to be good in every respect. When it is

Remember, we pay the postage on all light Garden Sets in connection with the other Seeds, add one cent per pound for postage. When the heavier Seeds are ordered alone, add five cents for the first pound and one cent for each pound above that.

considered how many are the contingencies on which the success of any crop depends, such as sowing too deep or too shallow, too wet or dry soil, unfavorable weather, insects, etc., our customers will readily see that it would be sheer folly for anyone to warrant Seeds to produce a perfect crop, and we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms and conditions, they are to be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded. No officer, agent or employee of this Company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. However, we have so much confidence in our Seeds that we hereby agree to refill any retail order for Vegetable or Flower Seeds free of charge should they prove otherwise than as we represent them. We know of no responsible Seed Firm in the world which guarantees Seeds any further than this. Compare with other Seed Catalogues and you will see that we are right.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who buy Vegetable Seeds in bulk to the amount of \$5.00 or more are requested to send their list of Seeds wanted to us and let us make special quotations.

PLANT ORDERS.—Orders for Plants will be filled as early in the spring as we consider it safe to send them. If ordered for immediate shipment in severe weather, they will be sent at purchaser's risk.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Either Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts will be accepted in postage stamps. Coin should be sewed or pasted in cloth or pasteboard to prevent breaking through the envelope, and registered. Do not send money loose in a letter; it is not safe, and if lost, we are not responsible for it.

Seed. When ordering Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, and Onion Sets. When ordering Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, and Onion Sets in connection with the other Seeds, add one cent per pound for postage. When the heavier Seeds are ordered alone, add five cents for the first pound and one cent for each pound above that.

MARLOW SEED COMPANY WICHITA, KANSAS

QUALITY FIRST, THEN PRICE.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

TIME REQUIRED FOR VEGETABLES TO BE READY FOR USE.

	Days.
Beans, Dwarf.....	40 to 50
Beans, Pole.....	50 to 100
Cabbage, Early.....	70 to 80
Cabbage, Late.....	100 to 120
Carrots.....	60 to 70
Cauliflower.....	70 to 100
Celery.....	100 to 150
Corn, Sweet, Early.....	60 to 70
Corn, Sweet, Late.....	75 to 90
Cucumbers.....	65 to 80
Egg Plant.....	120 to 130
Kale.....	50 to 65
Lettuce.....	40 to 50
Melons, Water.....	70 to 90
Cantaloupe.....	65 to 80
Okra.....	50 to 60
Parsley.....	70 to 80
Onions.....	80 to 115
Peas.....	50 to 75
Parsnips.....	80 to 90
Radish, Summer.....	22 to 45
Salsify.....	90 to 100
Spinach.....	45 to 60
Tomato.....	90 to 120
Turnip.....	60 to 90

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF HILLS.		Hills.
Wt., Lbs.	Rate.	Zone (50 M.)
Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to 50	\$0.05
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200	
Cucumbers.....	1 oz. to 125	
Watermelons.....	1 oz. to 40-50	
Muskmelons.....	1 oz. to 75-100	
Pumpkins.....	1 oz. to 60-90	
Squash.....	1 oz. to 60-80	

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SEED NECESSARY FOR AN ACRE, AND THE NUMBER OF POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.		No. Lbs. to Bu.	No. Lbs. to Acre.
Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15	9
White Dutch Clover.....	60	5 to 8	10
Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 30	11
Esparronite.....	24	40 to 45	11
Alsike Clover.....	60	5 to 8	12
Timothy.....	45	10 to 15	13
Hungarian.....	48	24 to 36	13
Millet.....	50	25 to 50	14
Red Top.....	14	10 to 15	15
Orehard Grass.....	14	28 to 42	16
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	14 to 42	17
Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 30	17
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14	40 to 70	18
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60	19
Flax.....	50	28 to 42	20
Buckwheat.....	50	25 to 50	20
English Blue Grass.....	22	22 to 28	21
Oats.....	32	32 to 96	22
Barley.....	48	65 to 96	23
Corn.....	56	8 to 10	23
Rye.....	56	56 to 72	24
Wheat.....	60	60 to 90	25
Sugar Cane.....	50	6 to 8	26
Sugar Cane, broadast.....	50	50 to 75	26
Peas, Field.....	60	90 to 120	27

AVERAGE QUANTITY OF SEED SOWN TO AN ACRE.		In Drills.	Bushels.
Dwarf Beans.....		1 1/2	30
Early Peas.....		1 1/2	31
Marrowfat Peas.....		1 1/4	32
Beets.....	4 to 5	33	21
Carrots.....	2 to 3	34	22
Onions.....	4 to 5	35	22
Onions for Sets.....	50 to 70	36	23
Onion Sets.....	8 to 10	37	23
Potatoes (cut tubers).....	8	38	24
	Pounds	39	24
Parsnips.....	4 to 5	40	25
Radishes.....	6 to 8	41	25
Rutabagas.....	1 to 1 1/2	42	26
Spinach.....	20 to 30	43	26
Salsify.....	6 to 8	44	27
Turnip.....	1 to 1 1/4	44	27
	In Hills.	45	27
Pole Beans.....	12 to 15	46	28
Corn.....	8 to 10	47	28
Cucumbers.....	2 to 3	48	29
Muskmelons.....	2 to 3	49	29
Watermelons.....	3 to 5	50	30
Pumpkins.....	5 to 6	50	30
Squash.....	4 to 5	50	30

PARCEL POST.

Rates of postage on fourth-class or parcel post matter, to be fully prepaid, unsealed, are as follows:

(A) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(B) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(C) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 ounces, and all other fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces, are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Parcel-post mail requiring 25c or more of postage (not counting insurance fee) will require a war tax of 1c for each 25c or fraction thereof. On parcels less than 25c no tax is required.

Wt., Lbs.	Local Rate.	Zone (50 M.)	First Zone.		Zones.					
			2nd 150 M.	300 3d M.	600 4th M.	1000 5th M.	1400 6th M.	1800 7th M.	Over 8th 1800 M.	
1	\$0.50	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36	
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.50	1.91	2.28	
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	

IMPORTANT—READ THIS.

We supply with this Catalogue a return envelope, in which you may enclose your order and money, and mail by a registered letter. Money order, express money order, or bank draft need not be registered. Postage stamps taken the same as money in any amount.

Please note that prices of all seeds in small amounts include postage. Where seeds are ordered in larger quantities by express or freight, the purchaser pays transportation charges.

Since seeds have been admitted under parcel post, it is a great advantage to farmers residing many miles from a railroad, as seeds and other articles can be delivered to their door, thus saving a trip to town. Besides, the rates are very reasonable up to 400 or 500 miles. Should you wish to order large quantities of seeds by parcel post, write for special prices.

REMEMBER, WE PAY POSTAGE. AS CLOSE TO YOU AS YOUR MAIL BOX.

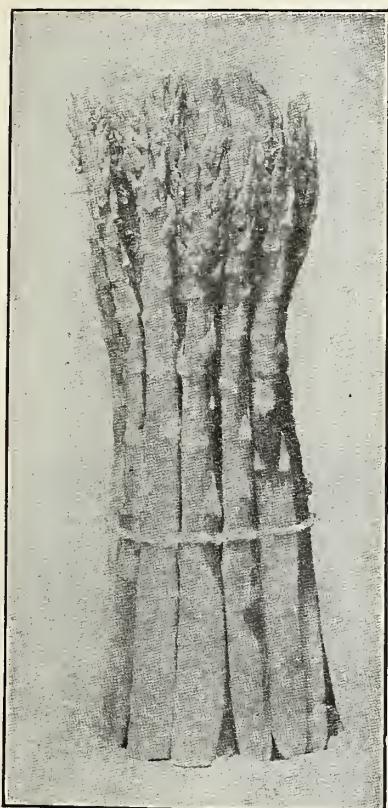
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

**Vegetable Seeds, Garden and Field Seeds, Flower Seeds and Bulbs,
Fruit Trees and Plants, Garden Tools, Insecticides, Sprays,
Poultry and Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Etc.**

ASPARAGUS.

If the rows be 6 feet apart, about 5,000 plants are required to plant an acre.

Culture—Asparagus is one of the first vegetables in spring as well as one of the best-grown in the garden. It is perfectly hardy, grows year after year from the same roots, and never fails to produce a crop. Asparagus does well on any well-drained soil, but the best results are obtained from rich, deep, loamy soil. Asparagus is easily grown from seed. One ounce will plant about 50 feet of row and furnish about 400 plants. The seed should be planted as early in the spring as the weather becomes settled. Considerable crop may be expected the third year from seed, but for the home garden it is best to buy the two-year-old plants.



COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

Palmetto—An early, prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Colossal.—The leading variety in the American markets Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 25c; lb., 70c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our strong two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest time possible.

Palmetto or Colossal—Two-year-old roots. Dozen, \$1.25, postpaid.

BEANS.

BUSH BEANS.

Mature for table 30 to 50 days from germination—according to variety.

2 bushels to the acre in drills. Order early.

Culture—When all danger of spring frosts is over is the time to plant Beans. They thrive little when the soil, the days, and nights are cold. Give moisture, this crop can be planted in the South in succession until the middle of August. Sandy loam is the best soil for Beans, but they grow well in any soil of average richness.

Bush varieties should be planted 1½ inches deep, in drills 18 inches or 2 feet apart, 2 inches apart in the drill. Pole varieties should be planted two or three beans in a hill, 3 feet apart each way. When plants are well up, thin gradually to 6 or 8 inches from each other, leaving the strongest plants as much as possible. Give them clean cultivation, mellowing the soil about them, but not going too deep, hilling broad and flat about the time they are to bear. Do not hoe when wet from dew or rain, as this induces rust of leaves or pods. A quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 2 bushels to the acre in drills. Beans are a very short crop. Order early.

Five Best Green-Podded Sorts.

Provider.—(31 days.) A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring, the last in fall. Absolutely stringless; very tender and of delicious flavor. This is a green-pod Bean and the pods are absolutely stringless, long, more or less curved, round deeply creased back, sharply constricted between seeds, dark green, extremely brittle, and totally without fiber. The plant is large and very erect when young, but becomes weighted down when fully developed. This Bean, because of its absolutely stringless, brittle, fiberless green pods, is one of the most popular varieties on the market. Pkt. 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod.—(33 days.) The pods are absolutely stringless, full, fleshy, crisp, very tender, and of the finest flavor, remaining long in edible condition. Ready for the market 2 days earlier than Valentine, and very prolific. Too much can not be said in favor of this most excellent Bean, which has become a general favorite among growers. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—(35 days.) Best improved round-pod strain. One of the best strains of Valentine Beans ever offered. It matures quickly, and is of the best quality. Early, productive, tender, and desirable for family or market use. This strain has proven unequalled, and our customers who want the very best Valentine on the market should get this one. Pods, saddleback, 4 inches long; even when grown are brittle. Generally grown for early market. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—In many sections a popular market sort. When young, pods are of good quality. Very productive and hardy. Pods are long, straight, and quite thick. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

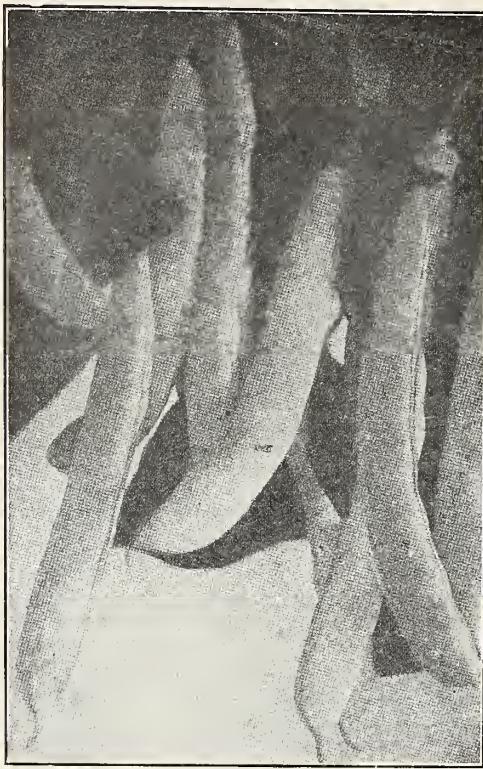
Black Valentine.—A great improvement over the popular Red Valentine, the pods being perfectly round and straight, though not quite so early. It will withstand early and late frosts. Owing to its enormous yielding qualities and handsome appearance, it is a desirable sort for the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—Its round-podded, meaty bean resembles the Early Red Valentine, only they come in about a week or ten days later. The pods are of excellent quality, quite stringless and brittle at all stages. Highly recommended. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

SAVE BY CANNING YOUR OWN VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

MARLOW'S IXL BRAND SEEDS SATISFY.

BEANS—Continued.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.

BUSH BEANS.

Seven Best Yellow-Podded Sorts.

Improved Golden Wax.—(32 days.) Very early pods are large, about 5 inches long, of a golden wax color, very tender and brittle. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Prolific Black Wax.—(33 days.) The pods are yellow, very tender, 4 to 5 inches long, transparent, and stringless. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid,

Wardell's Kidney Wax.—(35 days.) This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, light golden yellow, handsome pods. These are of large size, about 6 inches long, and of good quality. They always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. Suitable also for snaps for home garden use. The leaves are large and slightly roughened. Seed large, flattened, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

Marlow's White Wax.—(40 days.) Very productive, bearing large handsome pods, straight, 6 inches long. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

The Earliest Wax Bean.—The earliest Wax Bean in cultivation. Bears large clusters of luscious, stringless pods, full of meat. A real wonder. It is a distinct improvement in Golden Wax Bush Beans. Extremely early, being the first in spring to yield edible pods. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.—Seed black; a very fine sort. Rust-proof, tender, thick-fleshed pods; early and very productive. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Golden Eye Wax.—Very productive; long, nearly straight; golden yellow pods; large size, fine quality; one of the best for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

PINTO BEANS.

This is a drouth-resisting Bean and a remarkable producer; may be used either as a snap or string bean. We heartily recommend it. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

POLE BEANS.

Five Best Pole or Cornfield Beans.

Green-Pod Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.—(45 days.) A green-podded, early, prolific sort; tender, solid, and stringless. Pods borne in clusters; pods long, undulating, and tender. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

King of the Garden Lima.—An improvement on the large White Lima, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Pods are of enormous size. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Speckled Wonder.—Green-podded snap Pole Bean. A marvel of productiveness from July until frost. Large, thick, stringless pods, meaty, tender, and delicious; pods green, round, and long. Resembles the Kentucky Wonder, but has many superior qualities. It is larger and more prolific. Bears when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and produces continuously until frost. Pods are so fleshy that they are frequently greater in width than breadth. Absolutely stringless. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

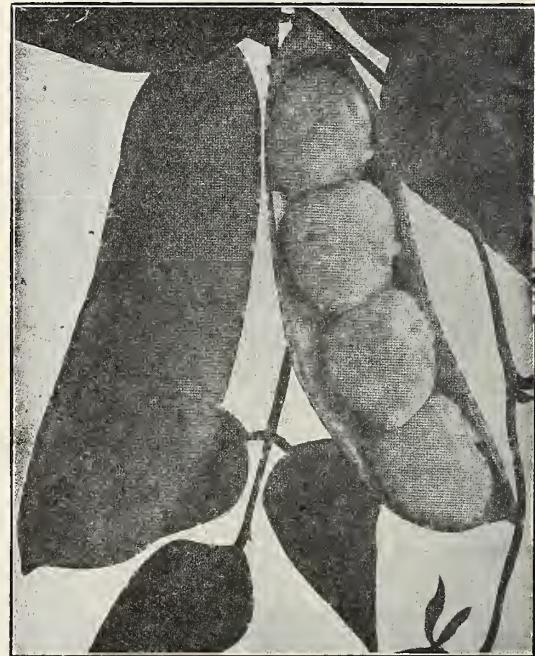
White Dutch Case-Knife.—Good as a shell Bean, either green or dry. One of the earliest, and very productive. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.—A showy Bean, maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red; valued either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.25.

BUSH LIMAS.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—(50 days.) Two weeks earlier than the Pole Lima. A bush strain of Sieva. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—A bush form of the true large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly; single plants, under favorable circumstances, yielding from 150 to 350 pods containing 4 to 6 Beans; grows only 20 inches high, branching freely; immense bearer. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.

Beans Are a Very Short Crop, Order Early.

GROW MORE VEGETABLES—EAT LESS WHEAT AND MEAT

BEETS.**GARDEN BEETS FOR TABLE USE.**

Culture.—For earliest use and market, sow seed of any round sort under glass in February or March, and transplant to open ground in March or April. Seed for main crop may be sown as soon as ground can be put into proper condition. For table beets, sow in drills 14 inches apart, and thin to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, and cover lightly; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. The round and turnip-shaped beets are best for spring and summer; the half-long kinds for winter. Make successive plantings and cultivate freely. Beet tops are much used for greens, and frequently form a profitable crop with many of our market-gardener customers.

Crosby's Egyptian.—(42 days.) The earliest Beet on the market. A selection from that standard market Beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape. It is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small Beets for early market, as it is in presentable shape quicker than any other sort. It is a very rapid grower, and can be sown outside as late as July. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Eclipse.—(42 days.) A very early, smooth, dark, globe-shaped Beet, with small top; in earliness and quality it is excelled by none. A good cropper. We can recommend it highly for market and garden use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Crimson Globe.—(45 days.) Root of medium size, very handsome globe shape, and has a remarkably smooth surface. Both the skin and flesh are deep, rich red, fine-grained, sweet and tender in all stages of growth. Small tap root; leaves are small, dark green. Pkt., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

The Banquet.—(40 days.) Dark red early turnip Beet. A perfect out-door forcing variety, preferable to all others for first sowing; may be sown in February or sooner, if the soil can be worked; being a rapid grower, may also be sown continuously as late as July. Handsome form, good size and above all, of very superior quality and is always preferred at national and royal banquets. Pkt., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid anywhere.

Detroit Dark Red (Turnip-shaped).—(45 days.) Valuable because of its uniformity, medium in size, always smooth, and free from small roots. The flesh is tender, fine-grained, and remains so long after many sorts have become woody. It is admirable for early or late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip, Improved.—(45 days.) One of the most popular early sorts. Smooth and dark red. Excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Bastain's Half-Long.—(50 days.) Best for winter use. Dark red flesh, sweet, tender, and never woody. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood.—(65 days.) Sweet and tender, good variety for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

The Electric.—The best second-early Beet. The Electric is a thoroughbred, remarkably uniform in shape and size, with smooth, dark red skin, small leaves and a small tap root. The flesh is fine-grained and tender; color, rich red, ringed with dark crimson. We recommend the Electric Beet to all those wanting an extra fine early table Beet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

SWISS CHARD, OR SEA KALE BEET.

Sometimes called Spinach Beet. Used for greens for chickens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. It resembles an ornamental Beet top, but has no edible root. May be used as a salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

BEETS—Continued.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Culture.—Sow in the early spring as soon as ground can be gotten in proper condition, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed with 1 inch of soil and thin to stand about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. A light loamy soil is best. Cultivate frequently. Keep free from weeds.

Yellow or Orange Globe.—(80 days.) Is remarkably smooth in shape, considering the large size attained. Flesh white, and a great keeper. Will stand a dry season exceedingly well, hence good for late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.—(85 days.) A variety originating in France. It differs from the Mangel Wurzel in containing the largest percentage of sugar of any known variety. In size it is medium, yielding from 10 to 16 tons per acre, containing about 18 per cent sugar. Can not be overestimated for any purpose. Should be grown in deep soil. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$5.00, prepaid.

Mammoth Golden Giant.—(85 days.) An improvement on the Long Yellow Mangel, being of considerably greater size, more than half above ground, and of a more grayish or rather russet yellow color. Remarkably even in shape, rather elongated, of vigorous growth. It has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm, and sweet, much liked by cattle. In short, a magnificent root, easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yielding 40 to 60 tons per acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25, prepaid.

Mammoth Long Red.—(82 days.) Enormously productive. Yields from 50 to 75 tons per acre. The roots grow well above ground and are easily dug. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, prepaid.

Golden Tankard.—(80 days.) The best yellow Mangel in cultivation. A distinct and valuable yellow-fleshed variety, which contains a larger percentage of sugar and nutritive matter than any of the red-skinned sorts. It is more relished by milch cows and sheep than any other. In shape it is almost cylindrical. It is very easily pulled and is exceedingly hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25, prepaid.

Red Globe.—(85 days.) A large, globular, red sort; even a better keeper than the Long Red. It produces fine crops on shallow soil, which, added to its fine grain and excellent keeping qualities, renders it most desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.25, prepaid.

Klein Wanzeben Sugar.—Largely planted for its sugar-producing qualities. Eighteen tons of sugar have been made from 100 tons of these beets. Highly recommended as a winter food for milch cows. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$4.75, postpaid.

MARLOW'S IXL BRAND SEEDS SATISFY.

CABBAGE.

Gardeners Can Rely Upon Marlow's Cabbage Seed.

Sow 1 ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants; 4 cunces for 1 acre

Culture—For plants of the earlier sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass and set out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm, fibrous loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 20 to 24 inches apart and rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. Protect against the ravages of cutworm, maggot, and green worm, dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, etc.



LARGE WAKEFIELD.

Joffre Cabbage.—(65 days.) Extreme size, earliness, handsome color, solidity, tender fibre, fine flavor; superior for cooking, for kraut, or for profitable market. Pkt., 15c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.—(70 days.) Select stock. Long recognized as the best very early marketable Cabbage. Medium in size; in shape, pyramidal, with a pointed peak. Is a reliable, certain header, and one of the most profitable Cabbages for the market gardener. Our strain of seed is of superior quality. Pkt., 15c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch.—(75 days.) A good second-early and sure header. Tender and fine-grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt.—(75 days.) An excellent variety. Heads hard, conical in shape, and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

All Seasons.—(80 days.) Large heads; very desirable for early spring, summer, or fall use; good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Sure Head.—(85 days.) Properly named, as it never fails to make a fine, solid, large head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Improved Late Flat Dutch.—In this superior strain of late Cabbage we believe we have combined every good quality essential to perfection. It is the result of several years' continual selection of seed stocks of the most perfect and largest heads, with low stalks, and especially those that show greater earliness in heading, with few outer leaves and a very uniform color. By such persistent selection, we have a highly improved strain. Market gardeners grow it in preference to all others for a main crop. It is most uniform in shape, size, and color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead.—Enormous heads, hardy, and especially desirable for winter. Fine shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

Danish Ballhead.—One of the best winter sorts. Heads round and solid. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Louisville Drumhead.—Popular with kraut-makers. Medium late. Forms large, solid heads, and seldom bursts. Pkt., 15c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

American Drumhead Savoy (Wirsing).—The leading va-

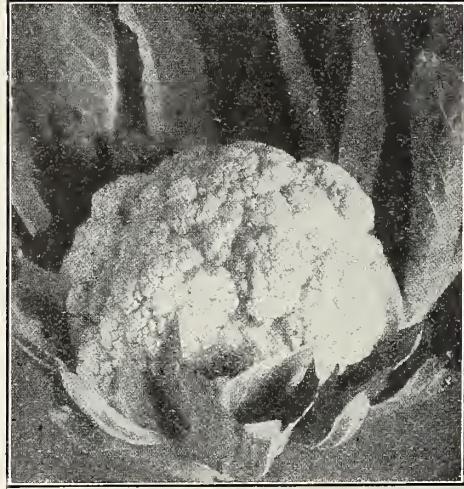
riety of all Savoys. Valuable for the private garden. Sweeter than other Cabbages, especially when touched by a slight frost. Pkt., 15c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Red Drumhead (Improved Large Red Dutch).—The well-known standard. Heads of large size, slightly rounded, 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c.

Copenhagen Market.—(60 days.) The earliest large round-headed Cabbage. It is an extra early variety, maturing at the same time as Jersey Wakefield, but produces much larger heads than any other Cabbage equally as early. The heads average about 10 pounds in weight, are ball-shaped, solid, and firm, with a small core, and of fine texture and quality. The seeds mature all at the same time, so the entire crop may be harvested at one time. The leaves are light green, tightly folded together, permitting close planting, and has a short stem, growing close to the ground. Our stock is grown by the originator in Denmark and is the earliest of our Danish Cabbages, recommended for the private garden, as well as to growers for the market. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture—A vegetable requiring very rich soil and plenty of moisture and careful attention. Not as hardy as Cabbage in resistance to hot, dry, or cold weather. Sow in hot-beds in January or February and when plants are large enough transplant. Set plants out 15 to 18 inches apart and rows 2 feet apart. When the heads begin to form, tie up the outer leaves to protect the head from sun and weather. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

Early Snowball.—Under favorable conditions, every plant produces a magnificent white head of fine quality. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$3.00.

Extra Select Dwarf Early Erfurt.—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact, and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf, and seldom fail to form a good sized symmetrical head of flower. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$3.00.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

Culture—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring sow thickly, broadcast, or in rows 8 inches apart. Repeated sowings may be made every two weeks for a succession.

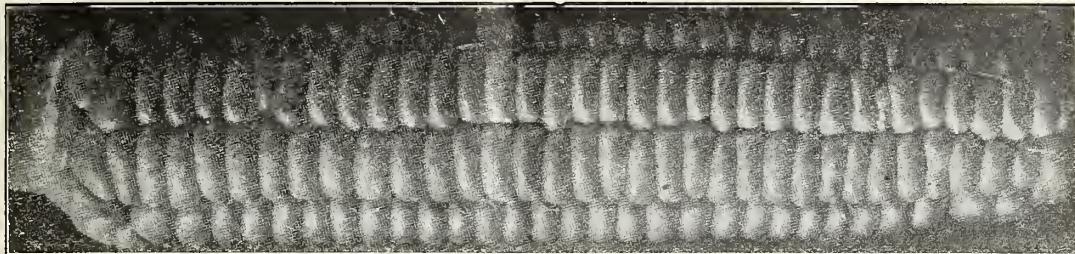
Dwarf Fine Curled.—A small, pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about 15 inches apart and covered lightly; when 2 or 3 inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce, and imparts a warm, agreeable taste to the salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

True Water Cress.—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

CORN SALAD.

For winter use, sow shallow in rows 1 foot apart during August or September. The plants are ready for use in six or eight weeks. When winter approaches, give them a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. The seed may also be sown early in spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

CORN—SUGAR CORN.



GOLDEN BANTAM.

Culture—Sweet Corn always does well on sod land, or where clover has been turned down. Plant when danger of frost is over in hills 2x3 feet, according to variety. Give frequent and continued shallow culture. Leave two or three stalks to the hill, and make successional plantings until nearly mid-summer. Use 1 quart for 600 hills; 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Cover seed with 3 inches of soil.

NINE EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Extra Early Crosby Sugar.—(5 days.) This variety will produce edible ears in sixty days from germination. It is of larger growth than any of the preceding. Fine sort. A standard. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Golden Bartam.—(70 days.) Dwarf, 4½ feet high. So very hardy that it can be planted earlier in the spring and in colder and damper soil than other varieties of table Corn. Exceedingly sweet, very productive, consequently a great favorite. When ready for table use, it is a creamy yellow. Growing in great demand. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

White Mexican.—An early Sweet Corn of very rich and excellent flavor. Stalks about 4½ feet high; ears 8 inches long, usually eight-rowed; about the same season as Crosby's Early and of better quality than any other early variety of equally size. Our stock is far superior to much that has been sold under this name. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar.—(60 days.) Among the extra early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Early Evergreen.—Like Stowell's Evergreen, only ten days earlier. Ears large, about 18 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed, and saving the identical flavor of the famous Stowell's Evergreen. It remains green a remarkably long time, and the kernels retain the sweetness and tenderness which is so characteristic of Stowell's. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

White Corey.—(62 days.) Stalks 4 to 4½ feet high. A valuable sort; quite robust for a short-stalked and exceptionally early sort. Ears of good length—that is, 6 to 7 inches; grains large, sweet, and tender. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

CUCUMBER.

Culture—Flourish best in a rich, warm, sandy loam. Sow when danger of frost is over, in hills 4 or 5 feet each way. As the young plants have many enemies, sow thickly, ½-inch deep, and then thin out finally to three or four plants to the hill. Use 1 ounce of seed to 75 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Gather cucumbers by cutting, not tearing. Leave none to ripen if you want a full crop. For early use, plant in hills 4x4 feet, on a warmer border, when Apple is in bloom. For pickles, plant in the middle of summer.

Davis' Perfect.—(70 days.) It is an early, prolific, and continuous producer of large and symmetrical fruits of a rich deep green color, shading perfectly to the ends, practically no misshapen fruits or culls. Ideal for slicing—fresh, sparkling white, and refreshing. A delightful plate on the table, and the flavor is new. Vines are vigorous, mildew-proof, and maintain their bearing from earliest to latest season. This variety is best for either home or market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Evergreen, or Extra Long White Spine.—(60 days.) One of the best table sorts. A fine strain, producing smooth, regular fruits, frequently 12 inches long; smooth, round, handsomely colored and very regular in size and form; of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Long Green.—(82 days.) Unquestionably this is the most popular general-purpose Cucumber. When matured, is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp; retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickling, if pickled properly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Frame, or Short Green.—(52 days.) An excellent sort for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome,

Extra Early Adams, or Early Burlington.—(62 days) Height of stalk, 4 feet; ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Plant close in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Adams' Early.—(68 days.) In order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Country Gentleman.—(70 days.) A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after the form of a shoepig. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

LATE VARIETIES

Evergreen Sugar (Stowell's).—(80 days.) The most popular among the late Sugar Corns. More bushels are used than all other sorts combined. Large, tender, very deep, milk-white grains. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Late Mammoth Sugar.—This is the latest and largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and of finer quality and flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

POP CORN.

Good Returns.

Queen's Golden.—The largest Pop Corn. The stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high and bear two to three large ears each. It is yellow, but pops perfectly white. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

White Rice.—A very handsome and popular variety. Ears short, kernels long, pointed, and resemble rice; color, white. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Mapledale Prolific.—Ears uniformly large; kernels nearly clear white and smooth. Pops large and tender. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

smaller at each end; bright green; flesh tender and crisp, makes fine pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Green Prolific Pickling.—(54 days.) One of the best for pickling. Dark green, and of uniform size; very few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing.—(60 days.) Can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. It endures summer heat and drought exceedingly well. It is entirely distinct. Quality splendid. It is adapted for pickling, as well as for slicing for salads. The cucumbers are 12 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown, and pitted with ribs. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Boston or Jersey Pickling.—(55 days.) A favorite Eastern sort of fine quality, medium length; reliable for pickling and slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Green Cluster.—(52 days.) Short and prickly; bearing in clusters; prolific; fine for bottling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15, postpaid.

CELERY.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

Culture.—Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time must be given. Sow thinly; cover lightly. Keep constantly moist. Count on about 7,500 plants per ounce of seed or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per acre. When the seedling plants are 3 inches high they should be clipped at the top to favor stocky growth, or else transplanted. Celery is mostly grown under flat culture, without trenches, in rows 3 to 5 feet apart. For home use Celery is often grown in double rows, 10 inches apart, without trenching, and banked for winter storage just where it grows, without lifting.

Giant Pascal.—Grows about 2 feet high. The stalks are very broad, thick, and crisp, and of a rich nutty flavor. The heart is golden yellow, very full and attractive in appearance. It bleaches very easily and quickly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

Golden Self-Blanching.—(100 days.) This is a beautiful plant, of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety, and, moreover, it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

White Plume.—(110 days.) This Celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, of good flavor, and very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.—Sow seed same as Celery. Transplant in rows 2 feet apart, 9 inches in the row. Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure good roots. Earthing-up is not necessary. Roots may be cooked or used as salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

CARROTS.

Culture.—The Carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom in rows 15 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out so that the plants stand out 4 inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit covered with dry sand, where they will keep fresh and solid until late in spring. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

TABLE USE.

Oxheart, or Guerande.—(48 days.) The French Carrot is one of the most valuable varieties, either for family use or for the market. It is an intermediate between the Half-long and the Horn type, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck. It is very productive, of a rich orange color, and beautiful shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Chantenay.—(52 days.) A nice smooth Carrot of perfect and uniform shape. A heavy yielder, a fine table quality, 5 to 6 inches long, and easily dug. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, tender, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Danvers Half Long.—(50 days.) Admirable in color, —a wonderful producer; the best of all for the stock-breeder and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planters secure the largest return to the acre, with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

STOCK-FEEDING.

Improved Long Orange.—(75 days.) The old standby for both stock-feeding and table use, either summer or winter. Feeds to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Large White Belgian.—(75 days.) Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground, and has a small top. It will grow to a very large size on rich soil; easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse. Used exclusively for stock-feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

EGG PLANT.

Culture.—Thrives well in any good garden soil. Sow the seed in hot-bed or greenhouse in March or April, and when an inch high pot in 2 or 3-inch pots or pot out in shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Plant in the open ground when the danger of frost is past, in rows 3 feet apart each way. One ounce will yield 2,000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for an acre. To prevent blight and bugs, use Bordeaux mixture with arsenate of lead, Paris green, or Bug Death.



NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.

New York Improved Purple.—One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears long, oblong-shaped fruits. We think this variety better than any other. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Black Beauty.—Ten days or two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, uniform and rich, lustrous black color. Fruit develops very quickly, and planters will be pleased with it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE.

2 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 3 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for salad. Valuable for salads and highly decorative as a garnish.

Improved Green Curled.—Finely fringed leaves of bright green color; tender and crisp when properly blanched. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c, postpaid.

White Curled.—The thick center leaves are naturally a pale yellow color, while the finely cut and curled outside leaves are pure white. It does not need blanching, is of large size, and is always tender and crisp. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c, postpaid.

GARLIC.

Used for flavoring soups, sausages, etc. It is propagated by division of the roots into small parts. The bulbs are gathered in August in the same manner as onions. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 45c, postpaid.

HERBS—Sweet, Medicinal, and Pot.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Anise.....	16c	20c	\$0.40
Caraway.....	10c	20c	.35
Coriander.....	10c	20c	.40
Dill.....	10c	20c	.40
Lavender.....	10c	25c	.50
Marjoram, Sweet.....	15c	30c	.50
Sage.....	15c	30c	.50
Summer Savory.....	15c	40c	.75
Thyme.....	15c	50c	1.00

KOHL RABI.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip.

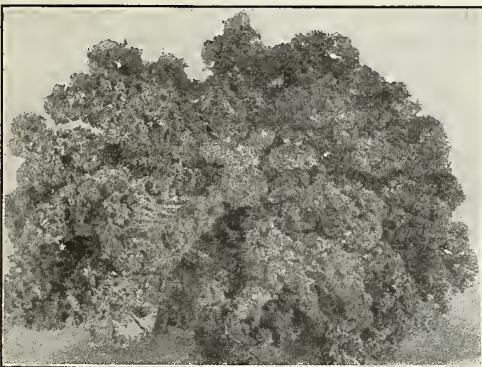
Culture—Seed should be sown in light, rich soil, as early in spring as possible, in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna.—Extra fine for forcing. This variety is extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The bulbs are of medium size, very light green or nearly white; best quality for table when about 2 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Culture—Used largely for greens in fall, winter, and spring. Can be sown broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart from early September to the middle of October; can also be sown in February and March, at which time the Spring or Smooth Kale is best to use. This is also used in the fall, as it makes greens quicker than other varieties. All should be protected with straw or coarse litter in winter, so that the plants can be cut throughout the season. Winter varieties can be sown at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds to the acre; the Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 pounds per acre, or 4 or 5 pounds in drills.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—Grows about 12 inches in height and spreads, under good cultivation, to 3 feet in diameter. The leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, and very tender. Allow to get a slight touch of frost before using. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.



DWARF GERMAN GREENS.

LEEK.

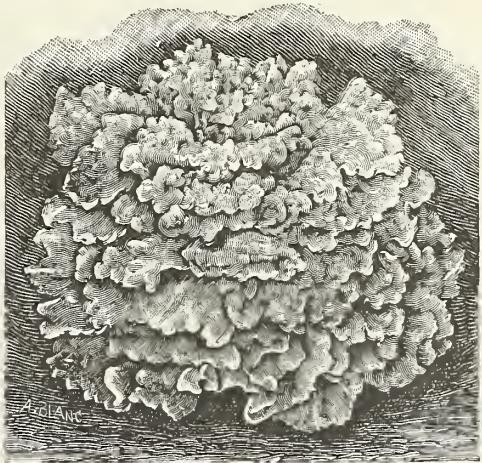
Culture—Similar to onions in flavor, being of the same family of plants, but do not form a thick bulb. Sow seed as early as possible, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and when plants are large enough to handle transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting plants 6 inches apart. Hill up as they grow to bleach the stems, or plant in a trench like Celery and fill in as they grow. Seed may also be sown in September and transplanted in spring. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

American Flag.—Sow early in the spring in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 12 inches apart and 5 inches between the plants as deep as possible that the neck may be blanched. An ounce will sow 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c, postpaid.

LETTUCE.

2 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 3 pounds to the acre. Forty to fifty days from seeding to maturity.

Culture—For early outdoor culture, the seed may be planted in March, or as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to 4 inches apart. For the heading varieties, where large heads are desired, plants should be thinned 8 to 10 inches to row. Lettuce should be grown very rapidly; therefore the soil should be as rich as possible, by liberal manuring and thorough preparation.



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.

Our Big Boston Lettuce.—(40 days.) The king of main-crop head Lettuce. Immense heads as solid as a cabbage. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender, and free from bitterness. It produces immense heads, often 15 and 16 inches across and weighing enormously. It is a very large, robust-growing variety, rooting deeply, resisting hot, dry weather, very slow to run to seed, and a sure header under most trying conditions. The outer color is of a distinct apple green. It has been extensively grown by our customers in almost all sections of the country, from whom we receive most gratifying reports. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—(40 days.) An old standard, used largely for forcing and for early and late outdoor culture. Stands heat and drought well. Leaves large, thin, and very tender, of a light green color, slightly curled. A fine sort for all seasons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Curled Silesia.—(38 days.) The old favorite; of dwarf, compact habit and quick growth, crisp golden leaves with finely curled edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c, lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

White Summer Cabbage.—(40 days.) A head Lettuce of remarkable quality, forming a solid, fine head of good size, and will withstand heat and drought, making it a good late variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Grand Rapids.—(40 days.) A forcing variety of superior quality and beautiful appearance, strong grower, free from rot, and keeps crisp and tender without wilting when exposed for sale longer than any other forcing Lettuce. It is also a desirable variety for sowing in open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Prize Head.—(38 days.) Very tender leaves of dark reddish brown color, variegated with dark green. Heads large and of good flavor. We sell more of this than any other brown-leaved variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Denver Market.—(45 days.) Used either for forcing or open ground. An early variety, forming heads which are solid and of beautiful light green color, curled somewhat like Savoy Cabbage, and always crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson.—(40 days.) A good forcing sort. White-seeded. Resembles the Black-Seeded Simpson. Early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

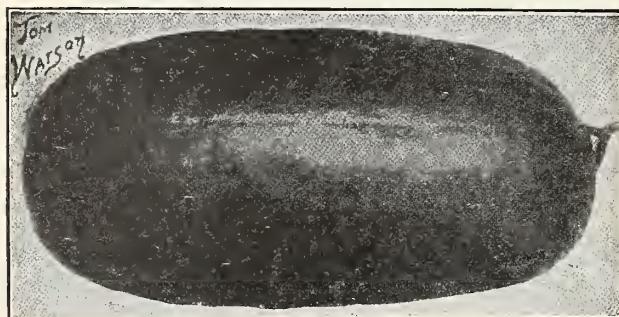
Improved Hanson.—(40 days.) Forms very large, firm heads, resembling Cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender; heads green outside and white inside. For outdoor culture unexcelled. It is one of the best heat-resisting sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

MARLOW'S IXL BRAND SEEDS SATISFY.

WATER MELONS.

3 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 4 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Water Melons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared or their reception by plowing down a crop of winter wheat or winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the apple is in bloom, the seed is planted in hills 10 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure should be dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth. The cultivator should be prepared with quite 4 pounds of seed to the acre, that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains. Only one vine to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection. With 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class melons.



TOM WATSON.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruits have been selected.

Rufus Rastus.—(80 days.) Sweet, sugary, delicious flavor; a most superb Water Melon; large, more uniform shape; more prolific yielder than Kleckley Sweet. A dark green oval melon, 24 to 30 inches in length, 12 to 16 inches in diameter, thin rind. Best for the home garden, best for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Tom Watson.—(85 days.) A new variety, destined to become a leader among Melons, because of quality and shipping excellence. There is no variety, to our knowledge, that combines both essentials as does this Melon. Most sorts of extra quality are not tough enough to ship, and most shipping Melons are too tough to excel in quality. The Tom Watson is a large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and weighs 50 to 60 pounds. The rind is thin, but tough, and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet, and delicious. The heart is large, with no core. Seeds brown, tipped white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet.—(95 days.) A very large, long melon of fine quality, very popular in the South, where it is grown extensively for shipping. Rind firm, rather dark green, slightly striped; flesh bright red, seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Halbert Honey.—(85 days.) Too much cannot be said of the merits of this grand new sort for market or home purposes. Its vine is of strong, vigorous growth, and sets fruit freely. Seed white. Flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and tender; absolutely stringless. Good keeper. In size it is large to mammoth, and presents a fine appearance on the market, as well as the dining-table. Seed direct from the originator. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet.—(85 days.) This is one of the best-flavored Melons in cultivation and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin, flesh deep scarlet, fine, and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—(90 days.) Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes, and grow of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape. In Georgia this variety is one of the most highly prized of all. The rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well, and the flesh most tender, sweet, and luscious, it being a rare thing to find a melon that is not of superior quality. A satisfactory one to grow for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Sweet Heart.—(80 days.) Early, large, oval, light green, rind thin, but firm; flesh bright red, sweet and tender. A splendid shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Cole's Early.—(78 days.) A hardy, sure cropper; nearly round; flesh dark red; rind thin and extremely brittle; medium size; green striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Triumph.—(100 days.) Nearly round, large, and an excellent shipper; skin dark green and flesh bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Pride of Georgia.—(85 days.) Oval-shaped, striped light and dark green; flesh bright red and sweet. Excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

Light Icing, or Gray Monarch.—(90 days.) Skin mottled gray, flesh bright crimson, delicious flavor; shape long, and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Phinney's Early.—(80 days.) Medium size; flesh a deep red; rind thin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Florida Favorite.—(90 days.) Large, oblong; rind dark green, with stripes of lighter green. A popular variety in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Citron, Red-Seeded.—For pickles and preserves only. Unpalatable in raw state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

Fordhook Early.—(80 days.) Extra early, fine quality, and large size; nearly round; skin green, flesh light red and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Kolb's Gem.—(95 days.) Has no superior for shipping purposes. Fruit large, oval-shaped, marked with mottled; brittle; medium size; green striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Ice Cream, or Peerless.—(90 days.) Popular for home market. Medium size, almost round; skin pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained. None better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



KLECKLEY SWEET.

BE A PRODUCER, HAVE YOUR OWN GARDEN.

CANTALOUE, OR MUSK MELON.

2 ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 4 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Melons do best in sandy soil or sod land and the soil should be made rich. The hills can be put 4 to 6 feet apart, with ten to twelve seeds in each hill. Plant the seeds an inch deep, and when danger of frost is over, thin to four good plants to a hill. Cultivation should be kept up as long as possible. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 hills; 2 pounds per acre. Plant in May and June.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Notted Rock Ring.—(70 days.) In many sections considered an improvement on the Rocky Ford because of its more perfect netting, safeguarding it against abrasion or rubbing in transportation. Shape almost round and without ribs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

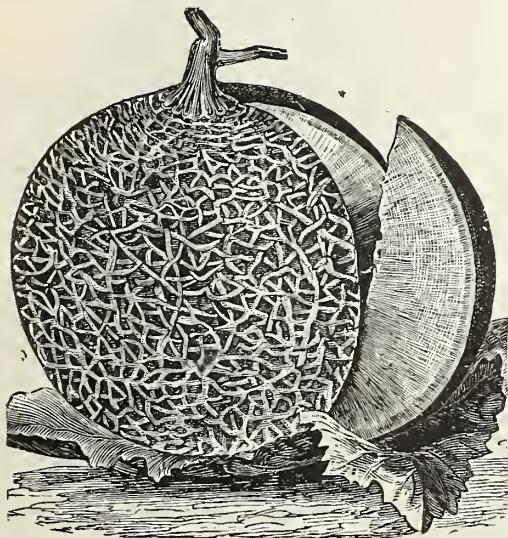
Improved Green Nutmeg.—(75 days.) A strain of the old Green Nutmeg. Fruit very rich, melting, and of exquisite flavor; flesh light green. Very productive. The original variety was a standard sort for many years, and is one of the best main-crop sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack.—(70 days.) We offer under this name distinct stock, very different from and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large-sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed, and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; the flesh is green, a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Notted Gem, or Rocky Ford.—(70 days.) This has become one of the most popular of small or crate Melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size that is so desirable in a shipping Melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Baltimore, or Acme.—(80 days.) The fruits are medium-sized, oval or long oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, and are covered when ripe with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green, well flavored, and sweet. This variety is a very productive, sure-cropper, of good quality; one of the most desirable green fleshed Melons of medium size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Honey Dew.—The Melon with an appropriate name. A new member of the Melon family, propagated after seven years of experimenting, is being introduced to California soil by a representative of large Melon shippers of Chicago. The new fruit, which is called the Honey Dew Melon, is a cross between the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe and a South Sea Island fruit. Pkt., 20c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



ROCKY FORD.

Hackensack.—A large, deeply-netted melon, flattened at the ends, of most delicate flavor, and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Surprise.—(60 days.) This occurs with both green and orange flesh, the orange-colored variety being much superior. Very productive of medium-sized fruits, nearly round, sometimes a little flattened. Color of skin light creamy green, flesh yellow, little netting; very sweet and fine flavor. Earlier than Tip-Top. Pkt., 20c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00.

Extra Early Osage.—(75 days.) Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round, and the netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon-colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of the Osage, make this Melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

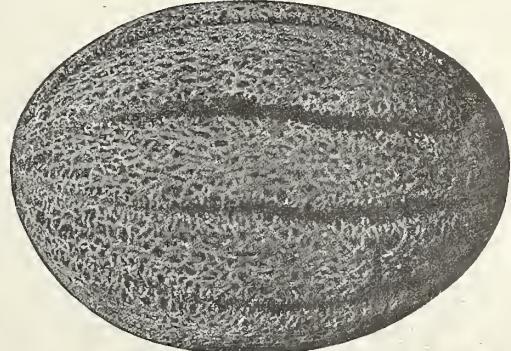
Burrell's Gem.—(80 days.) A truly delicious Melon for home use, or if you desire a variety which will bring a fancy price on the market, we unhesitatingly recommend the Burrell Gem. It is about the same size and shape as Rocky Ford, but has rich golden yellow flesh of the most delicious flavor, solid, and a most desirable shipping sort. Seed cavity is very small. The melons average about 6 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Shipments of these melons to Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and elsewhere brought 50 per cent more than the best Rocky Fords. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Banana.—Externally it is of a creamy white or delicate straw color. The flesh (the melon being nearly solid) is of a rich salmon. The quality is first rate when the melons are thoroughly ripe. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet in length, and is very prolific. When ripe, it smells like a banana. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Casaba Musk Melon.—(140 days.) This is a class of late-maturing Musk Melons which do not ripen on the vines in the North, but are gathered before freezing weather and stored in a cool place and brought to a warm room for ripening; can be eaten any time up to Christmas, as they keep very long. Shipped from California in earloads during winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.75.

Emerald Gem.—This is a variety of excellent quality. It is of medium size. The skin is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a soft salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance and so very juicy that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.75 postpaid.

Tip-Top.—A new Melon of recent introduction and very deserving. All who have tried it have pronounced it one of the finest. Flesh yellow and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



BURRELL GEM.

MUSTARD.

1 ounce will sow 50 feet of row.

Culture.—The leaves of these varieties of Mustard, as here listed, make excellent greens, of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown.

Ostrich Plume.—Most beautiful variety, of very superior flavor. These leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward, like graceful ostrich plumes. They are excellently adapted for garnishing. It originated in the South, and stands hot weather exceedingly well. Sow in February, March, or April, or during September and October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled.—It is highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall and plants used early in spring as a salad. Seeds brown. Plants are 2 feet high; enormous bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Chinese.—A giant curled variety, with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

White.—Leaves are light green, mild, and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Brown or Black Mustard.—More pungent in flavor than the White. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

ONION.

Culture.—Onions do best on a rich loam, previously cultivated for two years. Stiff clay and light sand are equally unfavorable. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure, complete fertilizers, etc. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft onions. Drill in 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre, one-half inch deep. If sets are wanted, use 60 and 80 pounds of seed per acre. Fine marketable size onions (according to variety planted) are easily produced the first year from early spring sown seed. Culture should be frequent, though shallow. The same ground may be used for onions season after season, if well fertilized annually. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer. Winter storage demands dryness and protection from sudden changes. Onions should never be handled while frozen.

Market gardeners and growers who use large quantities of Onion seed will please write for special prices.

Prizetaker.—(90 days.) This is beyond question the handsomest Onion grown. Yellow or straw color, flesh white, of enormous size, in many cases weighing from 3 to 3½ pounds. Very hardy and a good keeper. Flavor sweet, very mild, and tender. The seed we offer is a very superior strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—(100 days.) A very handsome, round American variety of large size; very fine and mild; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersford.—(100 days.) The old standard variety, so largely grown for commercial purposes. A magnificent keeper and an enormous yielder. Color a dark purplish red. Our strain of this variety is grown from well-selected bulbs by one of the most reliable growers in the country, and is being grown successfully and profitably. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe.—(110 days.) The true Southport Onions are very handsome globes of superior quality. They are excellent keepers, uniform in size and form, and command higher market prices than any other kind. We highly recommend the Yellow Globe. It ripens a little earlier than the Red, grows to an average size of 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and has all the good qualities mentioned above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Southport White Globe.—(100 days.) One of the most beautiful Onions grown, being of symmetrical globe shape, with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. It grows to a large size, averaging 7½ to 9 inches in circumference, and is solid and heavy. The flesh is purest white, close and fine-grained, mild, and of moderate flavor. It is a heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs, which ripen so uniformly and so thoroughly that the Onions keep nearly as well as the Red and Yellow varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25, postpaid.

Southport Red Globe.—(100 days.) The handsomest of all the Red Onions; large, solid, and of perfect shape. Red Globe is the latest of the Southport Onions, ripening from a week to ten days after the Yellows. The bulbs are uniform, of a rich red color, ripen evenly, and yield the largest percentage of marketable onions. They ripen down hard and solid, keep well, and their beautiful appearance insures a ready market. Southport Red Globe will yield a heavier crop than either the Yellow or White Globe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silverskin.—A large flat White Onion of mild and pleasant flavor, hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. Extensively sown for sets, and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.

Australian Brown.—A long keeper; early; a fine cropper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



ONION SETS.

3 qts. of Sets to 100 yards of row; 10 to 15 bu. to the acre.

Bottom Sets.—Special prices for bushel or barrel, Red, White, Yellow, Red and Yellow, lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00; White, lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.25.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.

1 ounce sows 50 feet of drill.

Culture.—Sow in May or June, after the ground is warm, in drills 8 feet apart, covering the seed with about 1 inch of soil, and thin to 12 or 13 inches apart in the row. Use 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 8 pounds to an acre.



Mammoth Long Pod.—Plant dwarf, but very productive; pods long, slender, deep green, and remain tender longer than most sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Improved Dwarf.—A distinct early variety; pods short, but very numerous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

White Velvet.—Pods large, white, smooth, superior quality an excellent bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

PUMPKIN.

Culture.—Pumpkins will grow almost anywhere, but rejoice in rich soil. In many varieties the size and weight depend almost wholly on culture and fertility of the land. Many Pumpkins are exceptionally good for pies, other sorts are fit only for feeding live stock. Plant in hills 8x8 feet. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for seventy-five hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Put seed in ground in May or June. Fight bugs with Bug Death, Slug Shot, or air-slacked lime.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Pear-shaped medium-sized Pumpkins, slightly ribbed, of creamy white color and excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Small Sugar.—Small, round, yellow pumpkins of excellent quality. An abundant yielder, eight to ten fruits often growing on one vine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Large Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.—Very early; large-sized pumpkins, often measuring 15 inches across top; flat like a cheese and very productive. It is an excellent keeper and is of the finest flavor. Splendid for the table as well as for stock-feeding, also largely used for canning. The skin is orange red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Japanese Pie.—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small, usually fine-grained, dry, and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Cushaw.—A prolific variety; large size, frequently weighing 60 pounds and over; color, white striped and mottled with green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Connecticut Field.—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with Corn. Largely used for stock-feeding. Deep rich yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Mixed Pumpkin Seed.—All varieties mixed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

PEANUT.

Peanuts can be grown in Kansas, and everyone should plant at least a few for the children.

Early Jumbo.—This very desirable variety is as early as the earliest, most hardy, very prolific, and of the best quality. Boys, here is a chance for you. Think of growing Peanuts in your own garden and havin' plenty of them to eat. Shell nuts carefully, so as not to break inside skin; plant as soon as ground becomes warm from 2 to 3 feet apart each way, four or five to the hill, covering 2 inches. Soil should be deep and mellow. Produce from 25 to 70 bushels to the acre. As easily cultivated as Corn. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by express, 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

Spanish.—A very early variety; quite prolific, but the pods are small. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.

PEPPER.



CHINESE GIANT.

Culture.—Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in hot-bed, greenhouse, or warm window in March or April. After all danger of frost set out in open ground. A warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of rotted manure plowed under. Set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate frequently throughout the season to keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to transplant for an acre.

PEPPER—Cont.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—Early and mild; a favorite for pickling; very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Chinese Giant.—Absolutely the largest red variety. Not only is it early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form, and of most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length. Flesh is extremely mild and unusually thick; makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne.—Cone-shaped red pods. Used largely for sauce and pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

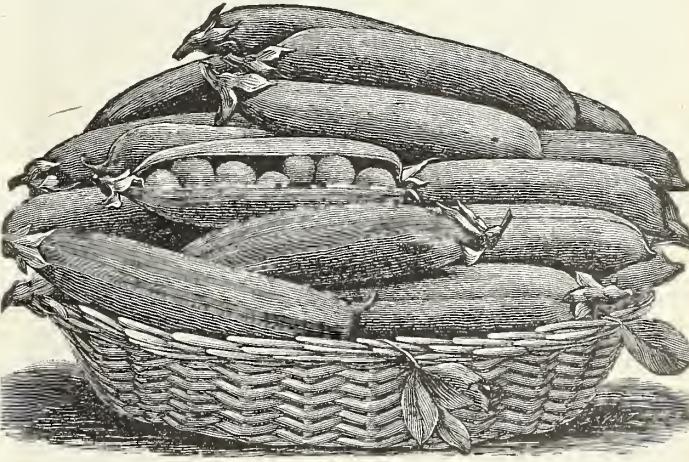
Ruby King.—Large and handsome. Mild flavor. Ruby-red color. Can be sliced for salad or for stuffing or minced pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Red Chili.—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright rich red pods are about 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot-beds. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Perfection.—Of the Pimento type; sweet and large; deep green and when ripe of deep scarlet. Meat two or three times thicker than other varieties. Outyields all others. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75.

PEAS.

Culture.—Sow as early as possible a few of some of the early varieties in warm sandy soil. The seed can be sown in rows in a very satisfactory way. It is best to sow in an open way with a hoe, the full width of it, and broadcast the seed thinly in the bottom. Later plantings should be of the wrinkled varieties; they are better yielders, sweeter, and very highly flavored. A pint will sow a row of 50 feet. Use from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre, making rows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Ground should be cultivated about every two weeks, keeping weeds and grass free from same. Early varieties will mature in about fifty or sixty days, later varieties in about seventy to eighty-five days.



ALASKA.

Delicia.—(52 days.) The vine is of vigorous, robust growth, about 2 feet high, heavy stemmed, with luxuriant healthy foliage; it bears uniformly large, handsome pods of large and luscious peas, and although it commences bearing so very early, it continues for a long time. The peas also remain sweet and tender for some time after they are fit to pick. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior.—(53 days.) Fifteen inches. Dwarf wrinkled Pea. The pods average fully one-third larger than the American Wonder, and it is all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains six to eight large peas, which are unusually sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lb., \$3.00.

Alaska.—(45 days.) Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the First-and-Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening, and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once; an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

PEAS—Cont.

First-and-Best.—(47 days.) A round-seeded Pea that can be sown when frost is barely out of the ground, before it is safe to sow wrinkle-seeded sorts. This, with its quickness of growth and maturity, renders it the earliest Pea on record. It is unequaled for general excellence, yield, size of pod, and regularity. It is 2½ feet high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Prosperity.—(58 days.) This remarkable Pea is not only large and of best quality, but it is also nearly as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth Peas. The vine grows to a height of about 30 inches. The pods are of a light green color and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as Telephone and equally as well filled with luscious peas—8 to 10 in a pod. The peas are of first-class table quality, and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand Pea in all respects. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

NINE MAIN-CROP VARIETIES.

Everbearing.—(60 days.) A green-seeded, wrinkled, slightly flattened variety. Height about 2 feet. Very hardy, a vigorous grower and an enormous cropper. Pods and peas of large size and superior quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Abundance.—(60 days.) Three feet. A deservedly popular variety, branching from the bottom and bearing abundantly roundish pods 3 to 3½ inches long, filled with six or eight large wrinkled peas of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Horsford's Market.—(58 days.) Two feet. A grand wrinkled Pea, noted for its uniform growth and prodigious yield. The pods, though of medium size, are packed with peas of sweet, delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Bliss' American Wonder.—(55 days.) The earliest of the wrinkled Peas and best for family use. Very dwarf, 9 inches high, and remarkably productive; well-filled pods; flavor unsurpassed. We heartily recommend this valuable Pea. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, prepaid.

McLean's Little Gem.—(58 days.) Eighteen inches. A few days later than First-and-Best. Matures in eight weeks. When in a green state, the peas are sweet and delicious. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Champion of England.—(62 days.) We offer a select strain of this grand old favorite, too well known to require extended description. It is a main crop and late variety of vigorous growth, about 5 feet high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

Telephone.—(52 days.) Four feet. Gardeners prefer this Pea to any other. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Improved Stratagem.—(58 days.) Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

White Marrowfat.—(65 days.) A favorite sort. Five feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Tall Gray Sugar, Edible Pod.—(60 days.) A little later than Dwarf Gray Sugar and taller. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c.

Black Eye Marrowfat.—An excellent variety, growing about 5 feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer, and one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Canada Field Peas.—For dairy cows and hogs they are equal to corn and six weeks earlier. They should be sown early in April with Oats, using 2 bushels of Oats and 2 bushels of Peas per acre. The Peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about 4 inches, then sow and harrow in the Oats. They will be ready to cut in July. As a fertilizer, they come next to Clover and will grow on land that will not produce Clover. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

PARSLEY.

Culture—Parsley is easily grown, only it takes several weeks for it to come up; hence the ground where it is sown is often covered with weeds or dug over with the belief that the seed is no good. The seed may be soaked several hours in warm water before sowing, which will hasten germination. Sow it early in the spring in rows a foot apart. It can also be used to border beds, making a very pretty effect. One ounce will sow a 150-foot row. A few plants can be taken up in the fall and put in pots or boxes in a sunny window, and will continue to furnish leaves throughout the winter.

Double Curled.—An excellent variety for garnishing meats. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Champion Moss Curled.—Leaves beautifully curled and mossy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

PARSNIP.

1 ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds will sow an acre in drills.

Culture—Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow, and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow and uneven in growth, it should be sown as early as possible in drills 2½ feet apart; cover ½ inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row.

Improved Table Guernsey.—A greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of the Guernsey Hollow Crown Parsnip. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. A very heavy cropper. Roots are smooth, with a deep hollow crown and a small top. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, and of excellent quality; cooks evenly, center being as fine, soft, even quality as outside portion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Hollow Crown.—This greatly improved strain is about the same shape as the old sort, but smoother and of more even quality; fine-grained and excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.

RADISH.

6 ozs. of seed will plant 100 yards of row; 6 lbs. to the acre.

Culture—Sow in ground well enriched with rotted manure. Quality depends on quickness of growth. The proper temperature is 40 to 65 degrees. Good ventilation is necessary, if grown under glass. Sow seed ½ inch deep in the early spring, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; for a succession, sow every ten days. Cultivate frequently. One ounce to 100 feet of drill or 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Thin to 1 inch apart for small varieties and 3 to 4 inches for the large varieties. Radishes will mature in from three to five weeks.

**ICICLE.****THE NEW PONDEROSA.**

Splendid—Prodigious.

The New Ponderosa.—(18 days.) Combines extreme earliness with colossal size. Stock extremely hardy for first outdoor planting, and last of February is not too early to sow this one. Flesh firm, juicy, and tender. Double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type. This variety develops to 5 and often 6 inches in circumference, weighing up to 1 ounce per bulb, or about four times the weight of similar sorts; but, notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow or pithy; the flesh remaining sparkling white, solid, crisp, and juicy and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson of the skin remains quite constant. Excellent both for forcing and open-ground culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

White Strasburg.—(30 days.) Of handsome, oblong, tapering shape. Both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle, and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining crispness even when old and large. Excellent for summer use, and withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

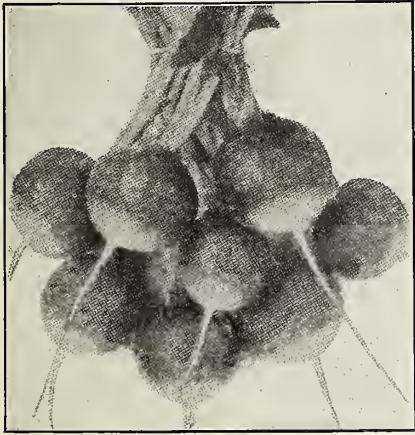
RADISH—Cont.

Marlow's Scarlet Globe.—Twenty days to maturity. A small-leaved variety, well adapted to forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored; early; very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Sparkler.—A splendid Radish of the same type as the Scarlet Turnip White Tip, but larger and showing more white, practically the whole lower portion being white and the upper part deep scarlet. This Radish is not only very showy, but of the very finest quality, and is sure to become popular with private gardeners as well as growers for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet.—(35 days.) A variety more largely used perhaps than any other for outdoor planting. Growing 6 to 8 inches in length, and possessing all the qualities of a fine Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Icicle.—(30 days.) The finest, most delicate, and tenderest of pure white Radishes. About 6 inches in length, clear transparent white, crisp, and tender; very attractive on the table and also for the market; ready to pull three weeks after sowing; may be sown as early in spring as soil can be prepared. Remains tender and free from pith for longer period than any other sorts; attractive in appearance and extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



WHITE-TIPPED EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.—(25 days.) One of the finest and most popular of the long Radishes, growing 6 to 8 inches in length, beautiful in shape; skin and flesh pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

French Breakfast.—(25 days.) A small, handsome variety of very quick growth; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and 2 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip.—(20 days.) A small, round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of very general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—(18 days.) A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the Scarlet Turnip variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Half-Long Deep Scarlet.—(25 days.) Same form as Long Scarlet, but only half as long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Long White Spanish	5c	20c	50c
Long Black Spanish	5c	20c	50c
Round Black Spanish	5c	20c	50c
Rose China	5c	20c	50c
California Mammoth White	5c	20c	50c
Rose Turnip Radish	5c	20c	50c
Chartier	5c	20c	50c

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Culture.—This is of hardy growth everywhere, and one of the first sauce and pie plants of early spring. It is sown either from seeds or propagation of the roots. The soil for Rhubarb should be made extremely rich, using manure every other season. The seed should be sown early in the spring in rows 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin the plants out to stand 6 inches apart, and cultivate throughout the summer. In this section of the Southwest the plants get large enough to use in the fall from seed sown the previous spring. The roots should be planted 3 feet apart in the row and with the crown about 4 inches under the soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Queen Victoria.—This is one of the newer varieties, and in some locations is very popular, being a bright pink. A splendid variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75 postpaid.

Linnæus.—Large and tender. The very finest of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Roots.—10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, by mail, postpaid.

SQUASH.

1 ounce of early varieties will plant about 40 hills; 1 ounce of late varieties will plant about 20 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to acre

Culture.—About the same as Melons. Make the ground very rich. A good sandy loam is best. The Squashes are all tender, and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills for the bush Squashes and 8x8 feet or more for the running varieties. Four plants to the hill; 3 to 4 pounds of seed to the acre. For summer Squashes estimate 2 ounces to 100 hills; for winter Squashes, 4 ounces to 100 hills.

Warty Hubbard Squash.—This variety is a great favorite with the marketmen. It is very striking in appearance and has been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens. It crops heavily. Our crop last season was at the rate of ten tons per acre. It grows to nearly double the average size of the common Hubbard. Our strain was obtained from a market gardener famous for his warty Hubbards. It sells in the market better than those having smooth shells. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop.—This variety is about twice the size of the White Bush Scallop and much whiter and handsomer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

Golden Summer Crookneck.—This variety of Summer Crookneck, we find, grows twice as large as the common sort, averaging from 5 to 6 pounds in weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Winter Crookneck.—Standard sort; best keeper; coarse-grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Fordhook.—Fine grain; very sweet and productive; can be used at any time of their growth; skin very thin; good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

The Grand Squash, Delicia Hubbard.—A culinary joy. A Delicia pie or baked Delicia is a very toothsome morsel. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SPINACH.

1 ounce to 100 feet of row; 10 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—For early spring use, sow seed in August or September in rich soil. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw or soft hay. In the spring, when dry, remove litter and plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow seed 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast. For a succession, sow every two weeks from April to June. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills, 15 to 18 pounds broadcast.

No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach when properly prepared.

Bloomdale, or Savoy Leaved.—The finest plant for greens in cultivation. Leaves large and curled like Savoy Cabbage. The hardiest and most productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Prickly Winter.—Extremely hardy. Seed prickly and leaves smaller than the ordinary varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

Round Thick Leaf.—An excellent variety for spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Long Standing.—This very valuable sort is slow to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Write for prices on Spinach in large quantities.

SALSIFY—VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—Roots white, smooth, enormous size, superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Early Cabbage Plants.—For delivery in April and May.

Sweet Potato Plants.—All the leading varieties.

Tomato Plants.—Good stocky Plants, twice transplanted. Ready in May and June.

TOMATOES.

Approved Tomato Culture for the Garden.—Plant in double row 2 feet apart and set plants 2 feet apart in row. Let your rows run north and south to admit sunlight. When plants are 1 foot tall, fix a wire trellis (poultry netting) between the rows, 6 feet tall, and tie plants to both sides of trellis—a row on each side. As soon as plants bloom, pinch off all suckers from the main stalk or bloom stalk. The suckers appear where the leaves join the stalk. If two heads appear on plant, also pinch one of these off. Grow plant to one stalk with attendant leaves and one head only. Cultivate in dry weather. For exhibition fruit, leave only two or three tomatoes on a vine and pinch top of vine when fruit is size of hazelnut.

Culture.—This vegetable, under proper cultivation, is wonderfully productive, both as to quantity and quality. In this section of the country it is more largely used in canning than any other vegetable, and should have a place in every garden. One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants. For early use, sow in February or March in hot-beds or boxes, which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into 2 or 3-inch pots or in rows 4 or 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants strong and hardy. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.



Beauty (Livingston's).—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge. Very solid, with a tough skin, a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c, postpaid.

Improved Stone.—(110 days.) The best main-crop red Tomato. Color, bright scarlet; very smooth; ripening even to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed; an excellent shipper; quality the very best; not subject to rot. Its appearance on market is remarkably attractive. A heavy variety. It is the standard main-crop Tomato for market-gardeners and truckers,

and superior for canning. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Dwarf Stone.—(100 days.) Fruit like Improved Stone. The strong upright growth allows very close planting. The plants may be set 18 by 24 inches apart and yet produce an abundant crop. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—(100 days.) A fine second - early Tomato, about ten days later than Earliana. Fruit large size and fine flavor. Plants are compact and strong. One of the best for shipping and the home garden. Continues bearing all the summer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Matchless.—(100 days.) A large, bright-red Tomato, which has become very popular in the East. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to the stem. The flesh is of a bright rich red color and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Truckers' Favorite.—(90 days.) A purple-fruited sort of excellent quality, uniformly good size, maintained until late fall. Fruits are invariably smooth, solid, and flesh is of finest color

Unexcelled for slicing or cooking. Plants are very thrifty, free from rust or blight, and bear until killed by frost. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Acme.—(100 days.) An old-time popular variety, having at all times given entire satisfaction. Round, smooth, purple. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Trophy.—(100 days.) Our Improved Trophy is a sort whose large, vigorous and productive, solid, smooth, fine flavored fruit will satisfy the exacting. Liked for canning as well as fresh. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c, postpaid.

Bonny Best.—An early and productive variety. Fruits are round, somewhat flattened at stem end, and are produced in abundance. The color is scarlet, and it is a good forcing Tomato. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

John Baer.—The largest fruited, smoothest, and finest in quality of the extra early Tomatoes. Vines short, vigorous, and enormously productive. They ripen a much larger crop in the early part of the fruiting season than any other extra early variety. Fruits globular, unusually uniform, and smooth; free from wrinkled, cracked fruits. The color is a beautiful bright scarlet. The fruits have no hard core; small seed cells, and are practically all solid meat of mild and sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Detroit.—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish-pink Tomatoes. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality. Early Detroit is one of the most valuable shipping Tomatoes desirable for the home garden and near markets. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Kansas Standard Tomato.—One of the best tree Tomatoes grown. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Sparks' Earliana.—(90 days.) Fruit of large size, handsome shape and color; in solidity and quality equal to any; has proven very remunerative to growers for market; grows in clusters of five to eight fruits; ripens clear to the stem, and does not crack. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Favorite (Livingston's).—Ripens evenly and early; very prolific; good flavor; few seeds; flesh sound. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c, postpaid.

Perfection (Marlow's).—Larger than the Acme; color, blood red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape, perfectly smooth, and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Livingston's Coreless.—Immensely productive; almost round. The strong outside and inner wall of flesh of the Livingston Coreless render it very firm and one of the best for shipping. Color, bright red. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Dwarf Champion.—(90 days.) Dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright, with very thick and short-jointed stems, requiring no stakes. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Can be planted as close as 3 feet. Unsurpassed as a cropper. Color, deep red, with a purplish tinge; round and smooth. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.

Golden Queen (Queen of the Yellows).—(100 days.) Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. This Tomato should be grown in every home garden. Its flavor is better and more delicate than that of the red varieties, the flesh finer-grained, and very tender. Try it. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Crine's June Pink.—(90 days.) A purple-pink selection from Earliana. The fruit is smooth and the plant a good yielder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Ponderosa.—(120 days.) Purplish-pink Tomato of the largest size. Very meaty, few seeds, and free from acid. Ripens mid-season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Early Sunrise.—(85 days.) One of the earliest and best all-purpose Tomatoes ever offered. Handsome in shape, smooth, free from cracks or ridges. The meat is solid, and few seeds. For home use or market purposes, this early Tomato cannot be equaled. Its fruits are large and uniform in size and very attractive on account of their beautiful bright-red color. The vines are very hardy, desirable for early planting. We want every customer to grow some of the Early Sunrise Tomatoes this season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES.

These are very delicious for preserving. The vines are immensely productive.

Red Pear-Shaped.—This is a leading favorite for preserves and also to make "Tomato figs." The fruit is bright, true pear shape, and of a rich flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Yellow Pear.—Similar to the Yellow Plum, fruits have a slim neck or distinct pear shape. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Yellow Cherry.—Small yellow fruits, in clusters, average $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Red Cherry.—Little fruits of a bright scarlet color. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 3 c; oz., 50c.

TURNIPS.

1 ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the acre.

Culture.—For the early spring and summer crop, get them started as soon as possible, so they may grow to a sufficient size before hot weather. For the main crop, sow the middle of July to the last of August. For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas, as they yield a larger amount of food than anything else on the same piece of ground.



Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—(45 days.) The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than a Purple Top Strap Leaf. Bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top; flesh white, hard, and of finest quality. It is an extra good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Extra Early White Milan.—(45 days.) Very similar to the preceding, except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch, or White Strap Leaved.—(50 days.) A standard variety; good size; pure white; small top, with but few leaves; very sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Purple Top (Strap Leaved).—(55 days.) The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good-sized, small top, with but few leaves. Flesh very fine-grained; flavor good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe.—(65 days.) One of the most productive kinds, and in good rich soil roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped, or slightly flattened; skin very white and smooth; used for stock-feeding; also good for table use if pulled when the roots are not more than 4 to 5 inches in diameter. When the winters are mild, the tops are used for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Purple Top White Globe.—(65 days.) Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than any of the preceding. We confidently recommend it. No sort is its superior. Will produce more tons to the acre than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

Ruta Baga Turnip.—Sow 1st of May to 20th of June.

American Purple Top.—One of the best quality; fine; very sweet. Attains immense size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Cow-Horn.—Is without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden. A distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the carrot and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

ALSO SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Yellow Jersey,
Red Nansemond,
Yellow Nansemond,
Southern Queen,
Red Jersey, Early Golden, Nigger-Chasers.

White Brazilian,
Yellow Yam,
Key West,
Red Bermuda,
Nigger-Chasers.

POTATOES.

Culture.—To secure best results in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the potatoes before planting by cutting the potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for three or four weeks before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable, the shoots will start out strong and vigorous, and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels of Potatoes to the acre when planting in 3-foot rows.

Irish Cobbler.—This is a most excellent early variety, maturing good size tubers seven weeks from the time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clear and smooth; flesh is pure white and excellent quality, always cooking mealy.

True Early Rose.—The Early Rose is a standard early Potato and is so well known as to need no description. Before you buy it will pay you to write for prices.

Bliss' Triumph.—The earliest Potato in existence. A handsome variety and is wonderfully productive. The tubers are not large, but are of a fine medium size for early use, round as a ball, and a beautiful color. For several years it has been the most popular variety in the South. Not desirable for main crop.

Early Ohio (Red River Stock).—Especial attention is called to this strain of Ohios for market purposes. Of good average size, strictly pure, smooth, and free from scab and rot, and outyield other early sorts. It is an especial favorite with marketmen, and the most profitable Potato they can grow. Excellent keepers.



IRISH COBBLER.

On account of market fluctuations, we are unable to name exact prices. We will be pleased to have you write during the month of January or later and we will then quote prices for prompt or future shipment.

Our Seed Potatoes are hand-picked, high-grade, Northern-grown stock, true to name. Every potato-grower knows that Northern seed is absolutely necessary to plant in this climate to insure early maturity and increased yield.

SEED CORN.

KANSAS - GROWN SELECTED SEED CORN, HAND - PICKED, NUBBED, AND GRADED.

While we have had a poor Corn crop in some sections of the country, we have been able to secure some of excellent quality, and the test shows high germination. We will be able to furnish the following varieties of good quality until our stock is exhausted. Prices subject to change without notice.

King of the Earliest.—(90 days.) Kansas-grown. Grains deep golden yellow and large, while the cob is very small. One of the very best of the early varieties and of great value to market gardeners and trucksters. Prices on application.

Strawberry Corn.—(100 days.) A good reliable variety, extra large ear, grains red and white striped. Withstands drouth. Prices on application.

Bloody Butcher.—(110 days.) Enormous ears, grains red and yellow. Prices on application.

Indian Chief.—Medium-size ear, deep red grains. Prices on application.

Reid's Yellow Dent.—(110 days.) Thoroughbred, pedigreed, carefully selected stock. During the past five or six years this variety has come rapidly to the front and now occupies a prominent position in all lists. It is of handsome shape and color, and largely grown for exhibiting at fairs, Corn shows, and is used in many Corn schools as a standard for judging, and is too well known to require lengthy description. We have selected the choicest ears, so that we are sure our seed cannot fail to please the most particular. It is of handsome yellow color, smooth, deep-grained, and the kernels are packed very closely on the cob, thus giving it an appearance of great solidity. Matures in about 115 days. Prices on application.

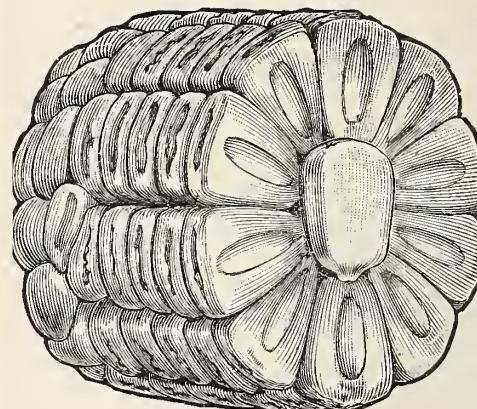
Improved Golden Beauty.—(110 days.) We know of no other varety that will give better satisfaction than the big, handsome Golden Beauty. It is the largest-grained Dent Corn in cultivation. Ear is perfect in shape, with ten to fourteen rows of golden yellow grains; cob small, and is sure to please every farmer who grows it. The heaviest cropper we have handled. Prices on application.

Boone County White.—(110 days.) By long and careful breeding has proven itself to be the highest yielding Corn known. In general appearance this Corn is pure white, large ears and deep, medium-rough kernels. Length about 8 to 11 inches, averaging 12 to 18 ounces. The cob is medium large and pure white in color; ears cylindrical, producing a maximum amount of shell-ed corn. Boone County White is particularly adapted for milling purposes, making a fine white meal, and often there is a premium offered for this white Corn over the yellow by the millers. The rooting system of this variety is extensive and it stands the dry weather and winds remarkably well. We recommend Boone County White especially. Prices on application.



BOONE COUNTY WHITE.

Iowa Silver Mine.—(90 days.) Grows to a height of from 7 to 8 feet and sets the ears about 3½ feet from the ground. It has not a large growth of fodder, having been bred essentially for grain, though it has plenty of blades to support the growth, and is as well rooted as any corn grown. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length and often weigh over 1½ pounds. They are uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on small white cob. It is ready for market earlier than any other white Corn grown. 70 pounds of this Corn will make 64 pounds shelled. Prices on application.



HICKORY KING.

half. It shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled Corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. Prices on application.

Early June Giant Fodder Corn.—Unequaled in yield and unsurpassed in quality. A quick grower, tall, short-jointed, producing an abundance of leaves, and rich, juicy, sugary stalk. It is the best milk-producer of all the field ensilage Corns, being almost as sweet and tender as Sugar Corn. Prices on application.

Improved Leaming.—(90 days.) This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. The ears are large and of an orange-yellow color, and small red cob; generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easily. Pkt, 60c; bu., \$2.00. Prices on application.

Champion White Pearl.—An extra early pure white variety of the Dent family; very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in 85 to 90 days from the time of planting. The grains are extra deep and wide, two of which will more than span the cob, which is small; also largely used for roasting-ears. Pkt, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. Prices on application.

Blue and White.—It is an extremely early variety, maturing in 85 days. Perhaps the most wonderful quality of this Corn is its power to resist drouth, and it does equally as well in wet seasons. Ears large, 10 to 12 inches, and two on every stalk. The kernels are of different colors; blue pins and white, giving the ears a curious beautiful mottled appearance. Price, per single bushel, \$2.50, shelled and graded. Prices on application.

Squaw Corn.—This is the old-fashioned Flint Corn that is known by every one in the country over as Squaw Corn. Matures in 75 days; has two to four large ears to the stalk; kernels blue and white. Especially recommended where an early Corn is needed for early stock-feeding and for ensilage purposes. It can't be beat. Give this Corn a trial, and you will always have corn. Price, per single bushel, \$2.50, shelled and graded. Prices on application.

VITAL ESSENTIALS TO SEED CORN. Grading, Germination, Yield.

You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled Corn; mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our Seed business we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields. Prices on application.

ALFALFA.

It is an advantage if a crop yields returns year after year without the labor and expense of reseeding. Alfalfa is a long-lived perennial, and after becoming rooted will stand for two decades. It belongs to the leguminous family, as do Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, and Vetches, drawing its substance of nitrogen from the atmosphere and enriching the fertility of the soil. Land well set in Alfalfa will pasture twenty head of 125-pound hogs per acre. The length of the season during which pasture is furnished varies, owing to localities, but it extends from April to November in this latitude. One cause of failure with Alfalfa is heavy pasturing, regardless of whether the ground is muddy or the season dry and hot. Ordinarily, Alfalfa should not be pastured until the second year, if it is desired to keep the field as permanent pasture. It requires a full year to get it well established. The value of pasture is based at \$5.20 per each hog pastured, with hogs selling at 5 cents per pound, making an income of \$75 to \$100 per acre from Alfalfa fields. Alfalfa seed, 25c per lb.; 10 lbs., 22c per lb.



**ALFALFA.
CANE.**

Texas Seed Ribbon Cane for Syrup, Forage, and ensilage.—One of the best varieties that you can plant for syrup purposes. Every planter who has tried this wonderful variety is more than well pleased; and for the increasing demand of ensilage crops you cannot find a Sorghum that will give you more universal satisfaction. The superiority of this Cane over other Sorghums is so great that when once grown it will always be planted, whether for forage, ensilage, or syrup. The stalks grow from 12 to 15 feet high, being ready to cut and grind the latter part of August, while common Cane is not usually ready to cut before October. Cut with the foliage and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of ensilage for all kinds of stock. The yield of molasses is from 250 to 400 gallons per acre. It will grow anywhere that Sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare the ground and cultivate the same as for Sorghum. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; 6 to 8 pounds will plant an acre if planted in drills. The Seeded Ribbon Cane is sweeter than the Orange, the syrup lighter-colored, which is preferable, and is as sweet as honey. We have the very best cultivated seed that is procurable. My stock is grown expressly for seed purposes, and will, on the average, produce a bigger crop than any seed you can purchase elsewhere. Postpaid, lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

CANE—Cont.

Orange Cane.—A large-growing variety; considered best for molasses; somewhat later than Amber. Will yield in good season 150 gallons to the acre. Prices on application.

Amber Sugar Cane.—All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it, and the farmers all over the country are beginning to realize that it is one of the best green fodder plants that can be produced. Its earliness adapts it to almost every section of the country, and its enormous yield, often reaching 20 to 25 bushels of seed and as high as 150 to 250 gallons of syrup per acre, has made it invaluable for large growers. It is exceedingly difficult to procure pure seed, but the stock we have to offer is the best that can be obtained. Bushel, 50 pounds. Price on application.

Sumac, or Red Top.—The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth-resister. Price on application.

COW PEAS.**The Great Soil-Improvers.**

Make poor land rich, make good land more productive, also make a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off.

Whippoorwill.—A favorite, early, bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seeds, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. Price on application.

New Era.—An early-maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkable prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seeds are smaller in size than the ordinary Cow Pea, so that it does not require so many to seed an acre. From $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre will give ample feeding. Price on application.

Black-Eye.—This Pea is one of the earliest. It's a strong grower, and will mature seed in about sixty days. Acts on the soil same as any other Cow Peas. Is a valuable hay crop, and does well in the North, especially on sandy soils. In the South it is grown mainly for table use, and the North it takes the place of the White Bean. It also can be used as a soup Pea. Lb., 20c, postpaid; bu., \$5.00, not prepaid.

SWEET CLOVER, OR BOKHARA.

A variety of Clover resembling Alfalfa, both as to appearance and habit of growth when young. It grows much larger than Alfalfa—often 4 to 6 feet high. It makes a very vigorous growth, and is much used to plow under as a green manure. Is valuable in the bringing up of old waste and worn-out soils, and thrives well on extremely poor soil. If plowed under, it adds humus and nitrogen to the soil, or, if simply left to grow up and drop back a few years, the decaying stalks and roots will do wonders for the land. 30c per lb.; 10 lbs. 25c per lb.

FETERITA.

The grain is larger than that of Milo Maize and softer than Kaffir Corn, and yields of 80 bushels per acre were reported this season. The increased yield and the considerably more earliness of this variety will bring it to the front rapidly. Price on application.

MILO MAIZE.

A non-saccharine Sorghum, useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Sow in spring, using 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Price on application.

RAPE.**Dwarf Essex, for Sowing.**

Culture—Prepare the ground as for Turnips and sow in June or July with a turnip drill in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 5 pounds per acre.

Under ordinary circumstances, Rape is ready for pasture in six weeks from time of sowing. 25c per lb.

Write for quantity price.

KAFFIR CORN.

An excellent forage crop, also largely used for fodder, and the seed crop always commands a ready market; an excellent substitute for Buckwheat, and used a great deal for cooking purposes. Plant is stocky and erect in form, and stock will eat it as well as Corn. It grows 4 to 5 feet high; generally grown in drills. 50 pounds to the bushel. Sow 12 pounds to the acre; use 2 quarts when planted in hills. The white-seeded is best for all purposes. White or red-seeded. Price on application.



KAFFIR CORN.

DWARF KAFFIR CORN.

Two weeks earlier than Standard Kaffir Corn. Yields one-third to one-half more grain per acre than the old-fashioned Kaffir Corn. Grows about 4 feet high. In a great drouth-resister. Our stock of seed is pure and of high germination. Special prices to introduce.

HOOVER CORN.

A wonderful product. Heads and grain similar to Kaffir Corn; foliage and stalk like Care. A fine grain to raise for ensilage. We want you to try it. Pound, 20c. Ask for quantity prices.

GRASSES.

Sudan Grass.—A new forage crop of immense value to the Middle West. It is the greatest drouth-resisting forage crop grown. It does not blight under ample rainfall. It is a tall, annual Grass, and, under normal conditions, ranges in height from 5 to 8 feet. The stems are small and somewhat more leafy than Johnson Grass, though it is entirely different from Johnson Grass. Like Sorghum crops, it must be planted each spring and dies when the first frost comes. The number of cuttings each season depends, therefore, upon the length of season. It makes a splendid silo crop. Sown broadcast, where the rainfall is ample, it requires from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. Ask for prices.

GRASSES—Cont.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.—One of the best Grasses for permanent pastures. It grows in even tufts from 35 to 40 inches high, matures early, and yields an abundance of fodder of great nutritive value; does not do very well on light soils; makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in dry or green state. As the roots penetrate deeply, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs. or more, 20c per lb.

Orchard Grass.—No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other Grasses. It stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. Price on application.

LAWN GRASSES.

Australian Blue Grass.—Hardy; Grass requiring little water; coarser than Kentucky Blue Grass. Adapted to suburban homes. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass.—There is absolutely no Grass better for a lawn than Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. It comes early and stays green until late in the fall. Our seed is pure and of high germination. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

White Clover.—Many use White Clover in starting a lawn. It is easy to get this Grass started and for this reason many prefer it to other Grasses. Lb., 75c, postpaid.

Bermuda Grass.—Peculiarly adapted to the Southern States. A delicate Grass, valuable alike for pasture and hay crop. Grows on any soil. Oklahoma Experiment Station recommends it highly. It does well in the south part of Kansas and Southern States generally. A dry-weather Grass, and is splendid to bind loose soils together. Propagate by division of the roots or sow the seed in amounts of 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. Sow from April to June. Lb., 60c.

MILLETS.

The several varieties will furnish food for live stock in the form of grain, fodder, or pasture. Especially valuable in seasons when the hay crop is short. They make the best hay if cut when in blossom and carefully cured.

Common.—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows 2½ to 4 feet high, with a fine bulk of straw and leaves, and is excellent foliage. Choice. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

German.—It is usually given preference by those who use Millets over the common variety and Hungarian. It is a strong grower and will yield enormous crops of the finest hay, and should be cut before the seeds harden. Can be sown late after some early crop, and if sown early will mature in time for the ground to be plowed for Wheat and it leaves the ground in fine shape for this purpose. For grain, sow in drills, not later than June 20th. Fancy. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Siberian Millet.—Earlier than any other Millet that we know of; is rust-proof and a great stooler; makes more blades to the plant, which are finer than any other Millet, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre. 100 lbs., \$4.50.

Western.—No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has become the most popular, and generally used for all purposes; produces from 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre and from 60 to 70 bushels of seed. After the harvesting, it leaves the ground in fine condition for Wheat. 50 pounds to the bushel. Sow 25 or 30 pounds to the acre. Price on application.

IXL BRAND IS the trade-mark that made Seed famous. Cheapest in the long run.

Recleaned Field Seed—Grass—Forage—Hay.

At the time this book goes to press prices are so unsettled that it is impossible to quote them. When in the market, inquire for prices. Always buy the best.

FLOWERS.

Our collection of Flower Seeds includes the best strains from the largest growers in America and Europe. Every variety of value will be found in this list, and the seed can be depended upon as fresh and pure. **Prices on Flower Seed are postpaid.**



Festiva Maxima. Fragrant, the Favorite Peony.

Directions for planting and culture printed on each package of Flower Seed.

GRAND PRIZE VICTORIA ASTERS.

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure 4 to 5 inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about 18 inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers, on a plant.

It would seem as if the highest possible perfection had been attained in these truly grand Asters. The flowers are of immense size, often 4 inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet densely double half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums.

GIANT COMET—Mixed; Crimson; White; Rose Pink; Deep Blue; Lavender; Bride; White, changing to Rose. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

LITTLE GEM.—Very dwarf; only 3 to 4 inches in height. A single plant will cover a space a foot in diameter; blooms from spring until fall; very fragrant. Pkt., 5e, postpaid.

ANTIRRHINUM—SNAPDRAGON.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The best of the tall-growing white Snapdragons. The plants (3 feet) produce beautiful, large, white flowers on long slender stems the entire season. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

TALL SORTS.—Mixed. Pkt., 5c, postpaid.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—Improved double Camelia-flowered. A family of beautiful annuals, large showy flowers, fine mixed. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

BALSAM.—Improved double Camelia-flowered; pure white. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

BALSAM.—Rose-flowered; double, mixed. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

BALLOON VINE.—Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

BALSAM APPLE.—Very curious, rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and blood-red inside. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (*Centaurea Cyanus*).—Our strain of this splendid annual is especially fine. The true old-fashioned Bachelor's Buttons. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).—1 foot. A perpetual bloomer. The flowers are Oriental in color and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Makes good cut-flowers and the dried blossom may be used to flavor soups or stews. Pkt., 10c.

CALIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.—One of the leading plants for the flower garden, making a very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red, and brown. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to 1 foot apart. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells).—Medium, 3½ feet. Campanulas remain one of the prettiest of old garden plants. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate coloring make them the admiration of all. Double and single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (*Tropaeolum Canariense*).—A beautiful climber with small, curiously shaped, canary-colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual; height about 20 feet. Pkt., 10c.

CANDYTUFT—GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED.—An improved strain, producing immense trusses of bloom, frequently measuring 6 inches in length by 3 inches through. Very similar in shape to a Dutch Hyacinth. Fine for bedding and cutting. We offer the choicest sorts. \$ plaudid. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Annual varieties 2 feet. Showy and effective garden favorites, extensively grown for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS.—Of quick growth, the plants make large bushes fully 5 feet high with a mass of elegant foliage. From September until November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy flowers. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE.—10 feet. For training upon a light ornamental trellis, the Cypress Vine can not be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Pkt., 10c.

ABSOLUTELY HARDY. A DAISY BED LIVES PERPETUALLY AND GROWS MORE BEAUTIFUL EACH YEAR.

THE NEW SHASTA DAISY.—Is one of the finest hardy perennials for permanent garden decoration; of bushy growth, bearing in profusion throughout the season white Daisy flowers 4 inches across on stems 2 feet long. Pkt., 15c, postpaid. Plants not prepaid.

DOUBLE DAISY.—One of the most charming of our early spring flowers. It is a perennial plant, quite hardy, of easy culture, but requires shade. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

DIANTHUS (or Garden Pink).—A very near relative to the Carnation. Of many varieties and bright and delicate colors. Delicately and deliciously sweet-scented. succeeds well in pots for winter culture, or sow early in spring in hot-beds and transplant into open ground. Pkt., 10c prepaid.

DOLICHOS LABLAB (Hyacinth Bean).—A rapid-growing climber of easy cultivation, bearing a profusion of pea-shaped purple blossoms. The seed are of a beautiful deep purple shade in the fall. Mixed. Pkt., 5c, prepaid.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppies).—A most beautiful showy garden flower. Easily grown extra varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 5c, prepaid.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis Alpestris*).—A favorite old-fashioned flower bearing in profusion clusters of blue blossoms. Mixed. Pkt., 10c prepaid.



Honeysuckle.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE (*Hedysarum Coronarium*).—Mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c, prepaid.

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria Capensis*).—Handsome double white flower. Pkt., 10c, prepaid.

FOXGLOVE.—Handsome ornamental hardy plants of stately growth. The spikes are often 3 to 5 feet long and thickly studded with scores of thimble-shaped flowers. 3 to 5 feet. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR-O'CLOCKS (*Mirabilis, Marvel of Peru*).—Extra fine. Mixed. Pkt., 10c, prepaid.

GOURDS.—Ornamental handsome climbers of rapid growth. Pkt., 10c, prepaid.

GERANIUMS.—Extra fine mixture. Pkt., 10c.

PLOW DEEP, PLOW EVERY ACRE, IT MEANS PROFIT.

MARLOW'S IXL BRAND SEEDS SATISFY.

FLOWERS—BULBS.

IXL PANSY COLLECTION.

One packet each of the following Four Varieties for 45c: **Madame Perret**, **Masterpiece**, **Bugnots**, **Giant**, **Giant Trimardeau**. The total value of one packet each of the above four splendid varieties is 70c. Every sort is the best of its class, and the range of colors is very wide. We heartily recommend this collection.

BEDDING MIXED.—Consists of many good sorts. Pkt., 5c.

MARLOW SEED CO.'S FINEST MIXED.—A mixture consisting of a grand assortment from the world's leading specialists in Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and America. If you like Pansies, you must have the mixture. Pkt., 15c.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS.

If you have ever so little space, you will want hardy Flowers. With the material offered in this list, the most beautiful and interesting gardens can be made; gardens that increase in charm and beauty year after year; Gardens that change their aspect with every change in the season. You can select hardy Flowers for every possible location in either sun or shade, and we shall be glad to suggest varieties for any particular location which you may have in mind. Mass them in front of the shrubbery or along the boundaries of the lawn, or border the walk or drives.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althea Rosea*).—The most majestic of all perennials, with magnificent spikes of large, round flowers in all shades from white and yellow to deep red. Each, 25c.

PLUME POPPY (*Bocconia Cordata*).—A fine, stately plant, growing to large size, with large, handsomely lobed foliage and showy clusters of feathery flowers, producing the effect of brilliant plumes. Each, 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, POMPON.—The old standard garden Chrysanthemum from which the large fancy flowers were evolved. Among the tallest flowers in the garden. Each, 25c.

AMERICAN COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia Canadensis*).—An interesting plant, with daintily lobed foliage and odd spurred flowers of yellow and red, borne on long stems. Each, 25c.

GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia Lanciniata*).—The tallest of all perennials, bearing great masses of double, brilliant golden yellow flowers on long stems. Increases very rapidly. Each, 20c.

HARDY OR GARDEN PHLOX (*Phlox Paniculata*).—One of the favorites of long ago in which great improvement has been made. From the old-time clusters of purplish pink flowers has been evolved a most magnificent family of hardy perennials, bearing enormous trusses of magnificent flowers in every conceivable shade of color from a crimson so deep that it is almost black to pure, glistening white. Each, 15c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

CANNAS.

These are the showiest bedding plants grown. From a list of over 100 varieties grown at our own green-houses, we have selected the following as the best in their respective colors. We can supply all the standard varieties, but would especially recommend those listed here.

KING HUMBERT.—The Royal Red Canna. A brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red shadings. Large trusses of blooms, the individual flowers being 6 inches in diameter. Foliage a rich reddish bronze, with lighter shadings. The finest red foliage and flowering variety grown. Height, 5 feet. Each, 10c, postpaid.

AMERICA.—Glowing red, flamed purple. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

CHARLES HENDERSON.—Deep rich crimson, green foliage. One of the finest bedding varieties in existence. Height, 4 feet. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

BURBANK.—A giant orchid-flowered Canna. Clear yellow, enormous in size and stems double; shows some crimson on inner side of petals. Height, 5 feet. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

CHICAGO.—Bright vermillion-scarlet. A fine bedder. Each, 15c, postpaid.

EGANDALE.—Fine dark-leaved variety, flowers of a soft currant red. Each, 10c, postpaid.

SHENANDOAH.—Deep rosy pink, green foliage. Height, 4 feet. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.—Bright rose, green foliage. Height, 3 feet. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN.—Rich golden yellow, dotted with bright red. Height, 5 feet. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

MADAME CROZY.—Large vermillion flowers, bordered with golden yellow. Height, 3½ feet. Each, 25c; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.—Deep red, bronze foliage. Height, 5 feet. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

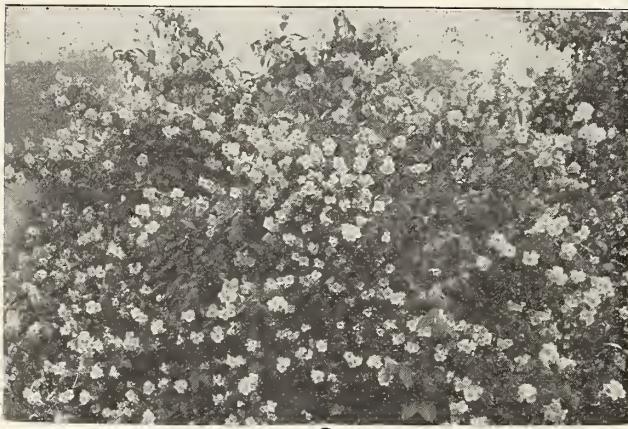
QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—A grand Canna, with distinct golden belt around each petal, the center brilliant orange-scarlet with crimson tones. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

SCARLET-FLOWERING SORTS.—Many splendid colors. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

YELLOW-FLOWERING SORTS.—Variegated, banded, etc. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

GLADIOLUS.

AMERICA.—A splendid new Gladiolus. The color is a soft pink, very much like the Enchantress Carnation, except slightly tinged with lavender, effecting a perfect color harmony. A splendid bedding sort and an excellent cut flower. Extra large bulbs. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c, postpaid. Pink, Red, Yellow, Mixed, 50c dozen, postpaid.



Syringa, or Mock Orange.

GYPSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*).—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, star-like, and borne in featherly sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE.—Great favorite with flower-lovers for beauty of fragrance. Suited for beds or borders, where they will bloom in summer and may be potted and cut back for winter blooming. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

HOLLYHOCK.—No garden flower is more showy or admired. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c, prepaid.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA ALBA (*Moontower*).—A grand climber when planted in rich soil and well watered; attains a height of 50 to 70 feet; produces immense quantities of fragrant white flowers, measuring from 5 to 7 inches across. Pkt., 10c.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA (*Summer Cypress*).—A splendid ornamental annual plant, forming dense oval bushes 2 to 2½ feet high, of small, feathered, light green foliage. As summer advances, this changes to a carmine hue and finally to a fiery red. Also called "Burning Bush." Pkt., 10c.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*).—A new climber of great merit. This vine is one of the most rapid climbers there is, growing to 20 feet quickly. Called also "Jack-and-the-Beanstalk." Hardy perennial. Pkt., 15c.

LANTANA HYBRIDA.—Very desirable plants for house culture, the varieties of which are almost numberless. Very pretty. Mixed. Pkt., 10c, var.

LARKSPUR—DWARF GERMAN ROCKET.—An old and well-known annual. The flowers are borne in compact spikes, and are hardy, showy, and desirable. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD.—The Marigolds are old favorite, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. **Dwarf French Double Mixed**; **Tall African Mixed**. Pkt., 10c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—Most magnificent flower of exquisite new colors, which are rich and velvety. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PANICULATA.—Flowers white. A hardy perennial, which will stay in the ground all winter. Pkt., 10c.

NEW SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

Mixed Colors.—This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collection ever sent out. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.75.

PETUNIA.—For freedom of bloom, variety of color, ease of culture and effectiveness, these rank with Asters, Phlox, and Verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—No garden should be without a bed of this the most showy of all growing annuals. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

PHLOX—STAR OF QUEDDINGBERG (*Cupidata*).—Star Phlox, Extra choice. Mixed. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

HARDY PHLOX (*Phlox Decussata*).—These rank among the finest herbaceous plants for beds or borders. Mixture of finest sorts. Pkt., 10c, postpaid.

POPPIES—SHIRLEY.—Beautiful Poppies, producing large single flowers, ranging in color from pure white, shades of pink to glowing scarlet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c, postpaid.

POTULACA GRANDIFLORA (*Rose Moss*).—**Single**.—This old favorite is brightest in hot, dry weather, when other flowers are drooping; they are of almost every shade and color. Mixed. Pkt., 5c. **Double**.—Very handsome, double as a rose. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS (*Scarlet Sage*).—The Salvia splendens is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses; it makes a good pot plant, does well in window-boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. It's best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant, where long broad bands of intense color are desirable. Pkt., 10c.

A FLOWER BED IS A PERPETUAL JOY.

BULBS—VINES—ROSES.

DAHLIAS.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 15c each, postpaid.

ALEWINE.—Delicate pink, tipped purple.

ALICE EMILY.—Buff-yellow, perfect form.

ARRAN DE POGUE.—Maroon, tipped white.

CAPSTAN.—Soft brick red, shaded apricot. Remarkable for its tree and early flowering.

DR. J. P. KIRTLAND.—Very large bloom; dark, velvety crimson.

STORM KING.—The finest of all white Dahlias, an extremely early, profuse, and constant bloomer. A strong, vigorous grower of branching habit; producing large, perfect flowers on long, stiff stems. One of the finest whites for cut flowers.

MRS. BARNES.—Cactus. A beautiful primrose color. Blossom well formed and a free bloomer.

MRS. BENNETT.—Soft crimson. Large, well-built flower.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Yellow ground, tipped with crimson.

COPPER KING.—Light coppery red.

DOUBLE MIXED LARGE BULBS.—Each, 15c.

ELEPHANT'S EAR.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant's Ear).—One of the most effective plants in cultivation, for planting out upon the lawn. It can be made to produce three to ten handsome leaves, often 3 feet long and 30 inches wide. You can not make the soil too rich or keep it too wet.

First size bulbs, 25c each; second size bulbs, 20c each; third size bulbs, 15c each, postpaid.

MAMMOTH BULBS.—Each, 40c, postpaid.

VINES.

MADEIRA VINE.—So well known needs no description. Dozen roots, 40c, postpaid.

WILD CUCUMBER.—This is the quickest growing climber on our list. Grows wild, self-sown in many parts of the West. It will grow 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental seed-pods. For a trellis or a pillar, no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or unsightly building. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c.

JAPANESE HOP (Variegated).—There is no hardier climbing vine than the Japanese Hop, and for quick growth, resistance to drought or insects, it has no equal. A new sort, it possesses all the good qualities of its parent, and in addition has beautifully variegated foliage, splashed and streaked with white. Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.

ORNAMENTAL BEANS.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality either when shelled or in dry state. Lb., 30c.

GIANT ZANZIBAR CASTOR BEAN.—12 to 14 feet. The enormous leaves, handsomely lobed, 2½ to 4 feet across. Each plant makes a pyramid of foliage, thickly set from top to bottom. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c.

TUBEROSES.

EXCELSIOR DWARF PEARL.—Rich waxy white; very double and remarkably fragrant. Excellent for pot culture. Dozen, 50c, postpaid.

TALL DOUBLE.—Has flower spikes 3½ to 5 feet high. First size bulbs, dozen, 50c, postpaid.

CINNAMON VINE.—A well-known climber, brilliant glossy foliage, bears an abundance of fragrant flowers. Often attains a height of 20 feet. Dozen, 60c, postpaid.



Prairie Rose.



Climbing American Beauty Rose.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

All 2-year-old plants, price, postpaid, 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.

Who has not heard of the American Beauty, the Rose famed in story, poetry, and song? The cut flowers are frequently sold during the winter at \$10.00 to \$25.00 per dozen. What flower-lover has not hoped some day to have a "garden of roses" with American Beauties galore?

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (Hoopes Bros & Thomas, 1911).—

A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuraiana and Tea blood in its veins. Good foliage, and better blooming qualities. Blooms 3 to 4 inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drought as well as any Rose in our collection. We feel sure this Rose has a great future.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE.—A handsome Rose with large, full, Camelia-shaped flowers. Color, rosy flesh on a yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine.

ETOILE DE LYON.—This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding Roses for outside planting.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (Hybrid Tea).—The gold medal Rose of France, and claimed by the raiser, J. Pernet Ducher, to be the finest Rose he has ever sent out. A very strong, vigorous grower, with handsome green-bronzy foliage, and exceedingly free flowering. The flowers are very large and borne on good, long, stiff stems; color, a lovely shade of clear red crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Bright red, fragrant. This is too well known to need description.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.—When first opened, it is a rich, dark crimson, quickly changing to a velvety fiery red.

KAI SERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—This beautiful Rose is a continuous bloomer; color, a pure snow white.

LA FRANCE.—It is of superb form, and double as a Rose can be; silvery Rose, shaded with pink.

MAMAN COCHET.—One of the best pink Roses. The color is deep rosy pink.

PRINCESSADELIADE (Laffay, 1845).—Deep blush pink with buds that are thoroughly mossed.

PRES. WM. R. SMITH.—The flowers are large, full and double and most exquisitely formed. The petals softly curled, colored cream with flesh tint tips, buff-yellow base, and the center is a heart of pink. Flowers are borne on long stems.

MARLOW'S IXL BRAND SEEDS SATISFY.

SPECIAL DIRECT PRICES ON FIRST-CLASS NURSERY STOCK.**Terms.**—Cash with order.**No Packing Charges.**—No charge for boxing and packing.**Freight and Express.**—Special low freight and express rates apply to all shipments of nursery stock. Prices quoted in this book are f. o. b. Wichita, customer paying transportation charges.**Our Guarant'ee.**—Your order will be accepted and filed with the understanding that the stock must **satisfy you**. That's plain and means just what it says. It makes you the judge.**YELLOW TRANSPARENT.****APPLE.**

Varieties: Carolina Red June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Sweet June, Yellow Transparent, Maiden Blush, Rambo.

Winter Varieties: Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Gano, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Mammoth Black Twig, Missouri Pippin, Ralls (Jeniton), Stayman Winesap, York Imperial, Winesap.

	Each.	10	100	1000
2 to 3 feet, branched	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$120.00
3 to 4 feet, branched	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet	.40	3.50	30.50	250.00

Delicious and White Banana.

	Each.	10	100
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet	.40	3.50	30.00

APRICOT.

Early Golden, Royal, and Moorpark.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50	17.00
2-year, 4 to 6 feet	.35	3.00	25.00

CHERRY.

Black Tartarian, Dyehouse, English Morello, Large Morency, and Early Richmond.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet	.50	4.50	40.00

CRABAPPLE.

Florence, Transcendent, and Whitney No. 20.

	Each.	10	100
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50	30.00

DWARF PEAR.

	Each.	10	100
2-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 4 feet and up	.45	4.00	35.00

PEACH.			
Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Champion, Crosby, Alberta, Heath Cling, Mayflower, Stump the World, Triumph,	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 6 feet	.40	3.50	30.00



ARP BEAUTY (Dixie Queen)—The earliest good yellow peach.

PEAR.

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Angouleme (Duchess), Garber, Kieffer, Seckel.

Standard.			
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet	.40	3.50	30.00

Dwarf.			
2-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.45	4.00	35.00

PLUM.			
Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma (Blood), Wickson, German Prune, Lombard, Shropshire, Damson, and Gold.	Each.	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	.45	4.00	35.00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet	.50	4.50	40.00

Opata, Sapa, Hanska.

	Each.	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00
3 to 4 feet	.40	4.00	35.00

QUINCE.			
Orange, Rea's Mammoth, Van Deman.	Each.	10	100
2-year, 2 to 3 feet	40c	\$3.50	\$30.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	.45c	4.00	35.00
2-year, 4 feet and up	.50c	4.50	40.00

GOOSEBERRIES.			
Pearl	10	100	
Downing	\$1.80	\$14.00	
Houghton	1.80	14.00	
Oregon Champion	2.00	18.00	

CURRENTS.			
London Market	Each.	10	100
Perfection	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$14.00
Red Cross	.20	1.80	14.00
White Grape	.20	1.80	14.00

SPECIAL DIRECT PRICES ON FIRST-CLASS NURSERY STOCK.



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY.

STRAWBERRIES.

NOTE.—Strawberry Plants are packed twenty-five in a bunch. We do not break bunches. Plants should be ordered sent by express or parcel post at your expense.

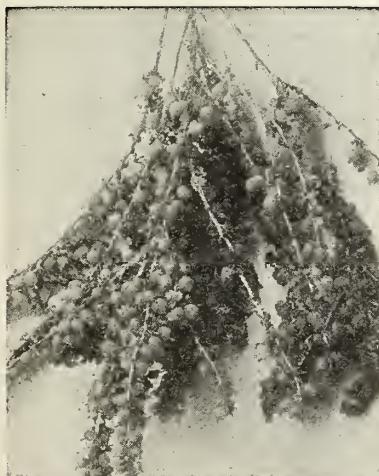
The Strawberry plant has a fleshy crown just at the surface of the ground. The roots extend from the lower end of the crown and the leaves from the upper end. Runners also grow out with the leaf stems from the crown, and when they are a few inches long they strike root, forming new plants. In most systems of strawberry culture (excepting the stool method) the mother plants are set out, and the new plants formed by runners are depended upon to bear the fruit.

The hill or stool system is best. Set the plants from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the rows, the rows to be 3 to 4 feet wide. For the home garden, set in beds 4 to 5 feet wide, with the plants 1 foot apart each way. Pinch off the first lot of bloom and cut off the runners as fast as they form. The plants will form a crown or stool, and by preventing the formation of new runner plants the "stool" can be thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. The Everbearers will ripen fruit continuously throughout the summer, if they have sufficient moisture and fertility. To get the maximum returns during the summer and fall, they should be planted on fertile ground and cultivated and also watered during a drought.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY, ONE OF THE BEST FOR HOME USE.

	100	1000
Assorted Varieties.....	\$1.15	\$6.00
Everbearing.		
25	100	1000

Progressive and Superb.....\$1.00 \$2.50 \$15.00



OREGON CHAMPION—The most productive gooseberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

The Blackberry has a rich spicy flavor and is one of the best fruits for canning, preserving, and cordials. It is not surpassed for eating fresh when fully ripe. However, it takes on color, and is often sold on the market before it is ripe, so that many people have never had the opportunity of eating ripe Blackberries.

	10	100	1000
Early Harvest	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$30.00
Rathban	1.00	5.00	30.00
Wilson Large	1.00	5.00	30.00
Snyder	1.00	5.00	30.00

RASPBERRIES.

Red and black Raspberries have a lusciousness that requires no cooking and seasoning to make them tempting. They will not stand rough handling or long-distance shipment. They require reasonably fertile soil, and should have care and attention for best results. They bear the second year.

Red Raspberries.

	10	100
Cuthbert	\$0.75	\$3.50
Cardinal	1.00	5.00

Black Raspberries.

	10	100
Cumberland	\$0.75	\$3.50
Gregg .....	.75	.50
Kansas .....	.75	.50

DEWBERRIES.

The Dewberry is very closely related to the Blackberry; however, it will thrive on poor or sandy soils where Blackberry or Raspberry cannot be grown. It is less affected by drouth than either Blackberry or Raspberry.

	10	100
Lucretia	\$0.75	\$3.50



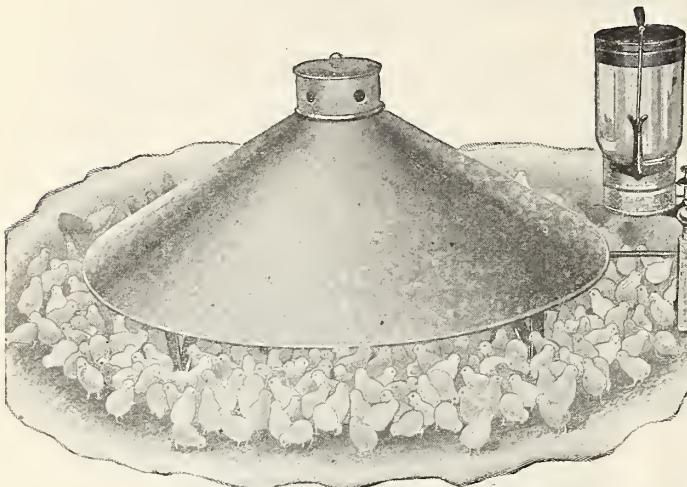
GRAPE—c. 1 Vines

The Grape is a winning fruit. The vine adapts itself to nearly all soils. Almost anyone can grow a bushel of grapes anywhere. You cannot stop Concord growing wild over fences and trees, from producing a good crop. Vines trained over arbors for shade will yield heavily and they can also be trained over buildings to keep out the heat. While the bunches of fruit will not be perfect they will be of good quality and very satisfying.

The earliest varieties of Grape start ripening about the last of July in the South and the first of September in the North. The season extends over a period of four weeks in the South and about six weeks in the North.

	Each.	10	100
Agawam	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
Campbell's Early .....	.25	2.00	12.00
Catawba .....	.20	1.50	10.00
Brighton .....	.20	1.50	10.00
Concord .....	.17	1.25	9.00
Delaware .....	.27	2.20	15.00
Cynthiana .....	.25	2.00	12.00
Moore's Early .....	.22	1.70	11.00
Moore's Diamond .....	.22	1.70	11.00
Niagara .....	.10	1.50	9.00
Packington .....	.10	.90	5.00
Worden .....	.22	1.70	11.00
McPike .....	.50	4.00	....

POULTRY SUPPLIES.



RELIABLE OIL BURNER BROODERS.

Economize by raising all chicks in the reliable blue flame wickless oil-heated Colony Hover. They are made in three sizes. The 30-inch Hover will take care of 350 chicks or less, the 42-inch Hover will take care of 500 chicks or less, and the 58-inch Hover will take care of 1,000 chicks or less. You can raise a few of these or as many up to the given capacity. A few of the special points of the oil-heated Hover are as follows:

No wick to trim, steady blue flame, comfortable and easy to operate, abundance of heat, no oil fumes, visible oil feed, convenient and safe, no coal, no smoke or gas, the flow of oil is regulated automatically, economy of operation, average consumption 17 gallons per thirty days. Our automatic regulator will take care of all surplus heat by regulating the flow of oil, thus saving fuel. There is no dirt, no ashes to remove, no noise pouring coal in stove to scare or disturb the chicks.

A large number of State Agriculture Experimental Stations are using these Hovers and heartily recommend them. They are properly ventilated; our regulator is attached so the oil will drop as needed. After the regulator attached to valve is once properly adjusted according to directions, you need not pay any more attention, only to feed and water the chicks, for it is impossible to chill them.

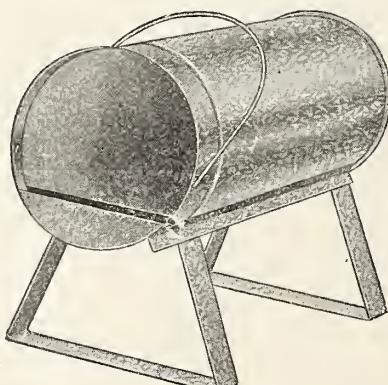
Prices.

Nos.	0	1	2
Size, inches.	30	42	52
Weight, pounds.	40	45	55
Each.	\$16.50	\$18.50	\$22.00

KNOCKED-DOWN SELF-FEEDING DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

The most sanitary Fountain on the market. Easily filled; stands high on legs, which are removable—makes them easy to to ship; has bail like a bucket to carry.

1-gallon size. Each, \$0.85
2-gallon size. Each, 1.25



SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR—SAFETY BROODER.

Safety Hatch Incubator is the most sanitary Incubator on the market. Easy to clean—study the picture—as easy to clean as a dinner plate. Few parts make Safety Hatch strong.

Louisiana red cypress is used in construction, which is the best wood to keep in the heat and bar out the cold. Few parts make Safety Hatch strong—easy to operate. Little attention. Good results. And the price is small.

Back of our word is a guarantee—your money back if not as represented. All who own Safety Hatch Incubators are satisfied. Satisfaction goes with every purchase.

The Safety Hatch Incubator is best for the beginner. It is simple to operate. It is built to bring the greatest results from the number of fertile eggs. So it is best for the professional poultry-raiser.

Safety Brooders, made for outdoor use. Each chicken receives the same degree of warmth. The same care and finish that goes into the Safety Hatch Incubators.

The Safety Brooder has the same broad guarantee as the Safety Hatch Incubator. Send for catalog.

THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER.

Broods any number of chicks up to 1,500. Solid cast iron. Burns hard or soft coal or natural gas (oil is too expensive to be considered, as it costs five times as much as coal or gas).

SPECIFICATIONS.

Grates: Rocker furnace type. Outside clearance. Free burning. Self-cleansing and anti-clog.

Peep-hole at check-draft where fire can be seen burning.

No dampers or valves of any kind between pipe and fire.

Automatic coal feed magazine, 6 inches in diameter.

Diameter of stove, 12 inches.

Diameter of base, 14 inches.

Galvanized steel hover, 52 inches in diameter. Removable.

Curtain, 10-ounce duck, 8 inches high. Removable.

Regulator, two double disc thermostats, tandem hitch, chick-proof, accurate, and positive.

Check-valve hung on scale bearings, producing inward suction from outside atmospheric pressure.

Price, two sizes, \$18.50, \$22.50.

SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX.

Made from best grade of corrugated paper. For shipment it is folded flat, but can be easily set up and made ready for use.

The use of this Box has made it possible to make long-distance shipments of live chicks with safety. The demand for this package is growing rapidly.

Chicks.	25	50	100
Weight per dozen, pounds	6 1/4	14	22
Size, inches.	12x6x5	12x12x5	24x12x5
Per Dozen.	\$2.15	2.90	4.90

An extra charge of 25c for orders of less than dozen of a size.

ANDERSON EGG BOX.

For Fancy Eggs for Hatching.

The Anderson Egg Box is made of corrugated paper and has double-faced corrugated paper partitions like the Eyrie, to protect each individual egg. The ability of the Anderson Egg Box to fold flat enables us to ship them in a knocked-down condition, third-class freight. By sealing the box with gummed strips, which we furnish, pilfering and substitution of common eggs for fancy eggs while in transit is eliminated.

	Shipping Weight per Dozen.	Per Dozen.
1 Setting.	10 lbs.	No. 3, \$2.25
2 Settings.	13 lbs.	No. 4, 3.25
50-Egg Size.	24 lbs.	No. 5, 4.65
100-Egg Size.	45 lbs.	No. 6, 7.50

An extra charge of 25c for orders of less than one dozen of a size.

MARLOW SEED CO.'S IXL BRAND HEN FOOD.

A very superior mixed Food, which meets all the requirements of maturing chicks and laying hens. The feed is composed of only sound, sweet grain, as we never, under any condition, allow any damaged grain to get into this Food. The mixture is made carefully and scientifically. We believe this Food to be the cleanest and best-balanced ration on the market to-day. No shell, no grit. Licensed and guaranteed. No feed in existence equals it to make hens lay.

HAVE YOUR OWN SPRING CHICKENS.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Cont.**CHICK FEED.**

This contains all that is necessary for chickens until they are four or five months old, except water (skimmed sweet milk is best) to drink, and clean fresh grass or green feed. With proper attention to their surroundings, this Food will raise every chick. Never feed more than they will eat up clean and make them hunt or scratch for most of it. Licensed and guaranteed.

POULTRY GRITS AND FEEDS.

We carry in stock a very complete line, and will appreciate your orders.

Charcoal.—50-lb. sacks, each, \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$1.25; lb., 2c.

Mica Crystal Grit.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$1.65; lb., 5c.

Fine Ground Bone.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$5.00; lb., 6c.

Coarse Ground Bone.—100-lb. sacks, each, \$—.; lb., 5c.

Hemp Seed.—Lb., 20c.

Canary Seed.—Lb., 35c.

Rape Seed.—Lb., 20c.

Sunflower Seed.—Lb., 25c.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS.

Beef Scraps are rich in materials which make bone, muscle, and lean meat. They insure health, thrift, and vigor, and satisfy the natural craving of the bird's system for flesh food in some form. No other meat food is so highly concentrated, and no substitute is so convenient for handling and storage. Contains 55 per cent protein. Will keep in any climate under all conditions. We guarantee our Beef Scraps to be pure and free from any adulteration.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

This Fountain is made of best galvanized iron. Will not rust and will last years. Quick and easy to fill and convenient to carry. Holds 1 gallon. Each, \$1.00.

CHAMPION LEG BAND.

"Champion"; see cut. Made of aluminum. Dozen, 20c; 100, 90c.

MOE'S GRIT AND SHELL BOX.

Has three compartments for grit, shell, and charcoal; galvanized iron. Can be used as feed hopper for small chicks. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c.

POULTRY REMEDIES AND FOODS.**CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD FOR CHICKS.**

It is the first three weeks of the chick's life that usually determine the life of the chick. How they are handled during this time, and especially the food they are then given, governs whether they will grow strong and healthy or weak and puny. Lost or stunted growth in the chick means ground that can never be regained, and poultry profits come only from chicks that have had a good start during this formative period.

Proper food for this time is the answer to the whole question. It must have every needed food element, but it must be readily digestible and properly proportioned. That's where most chick foods fail.

Experience has taught us that half the hatch is frequently lost through chick diseases—mainly bowel trouble, for chicks are delicate little things, with hair-trigger digestive apparatus. Tainted or poorly selected food means sickness and usually death to the little peeps. The right starting food must not only, therefore, contain muscle- and bone-building materials in the correct proportion, but must be easily digestible, strengthening the organs and keeping off disease.

For years Government experiment stations and large poultry-breeders and raisers have proclaimed buttermilk the ideal food for little chicks, because the lactic acid keeps down disease germs in the bowels and aids digestion. Most poultry-raisers, however, are not in position to get pure buttermilk free from taint, and they cannot be sure of getting it when they want it and in sufficient quantity—not too much and not too little. In **Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food** you get pure, rich buttermilk in dry powdered form, because Conkey has found how to remove the great bulk of the water from ordinary buttermilk and still retain the valuable lactic acid with all its digestive and

food values. In this dry powdered form the buttermilk keeps in good condition and is always ready for use whenever a hatch comes off. It is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains that form a balanced ration just right for little chicks. This makes it a complete starting food for the first three weeks, the most critical period of the chick's life, the time most chicks are lost and the time when egg-producing and other vital organs are forming that mean a profit-making bird or a mere boarder in later life.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food fed to all your chicks will give you strong, active, vigorous, healthy chicks that will outstrip their fellows from the start. They will grow into heavy layers, virile breeders, full-bodied market birds—real profit-makers. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Cholera Remedy.—A positive cure for fowl trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. Guaranteed cure. 30c, 60c, not postpaid.

White Diarrhoea Remedy.—A sure remedy that can be relied on. Don't despair; it will save the little chicks. 60c, not postpaid.

Conkey's Fly-Knocker.—Prevents flies from annoying stock. It is perfectly harmless, has a pleasant, pungent aroma, and actually keeps flies and mosquitoes out of range of its odor. It kills every insect it hits and keeps others out of buzzing distance. It will add flesh to stock in fly-time, and its use in summer will prevent lice and in winter grub. For spraying this liquid, we recommend the Faultless Sprayer. Quart, 60c; half gallon, 90c; gallon, \$1.50; not postpaid.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY

Is known the world over as the standard reliable treatment. It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. 60c, postage 6c; \$1.00, postage 12c.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER

Does more than scare or stun the lice—it really kills them dead! At the same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. Sample free if you want to test Conkey's Lice Powder (postage 4c on sample). Or buy a package on the straight guarantee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5-ounce package, 15c, postage 5c; 15-ounce package, 30c, postage 17c; 48-ounce package, 60c.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID

Rids the poultry-house of mites. The best way is to spray the house thoroughly with one part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Cheap enough. Then take some of the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in ten days, when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and also disinfects the poultry-house. 1 quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; 1 gallon, \$1.00; express extra.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

Saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. 15c, postage 2c; 30c, postage 4c.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC.

This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. There is not one particle of filler in this Tonic. It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ pounds, 30c; 3¼ pounds, 60c; 7 pounds, \$1.00; 25-pound pail, \$3.00; express extra.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 60c, postage 8c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 60c, postage 18c.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy (for sore head), 60c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 60c, postage 12c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 30c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 60c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 60c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 30c, postage 3c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative, 30c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight), 30c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 12c each, three for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen; 5c each for postage or express extra.

POULTRY REMEDIES & FOODS—Cont.**PRATT'S LICE-KILLER**

Quickly and thoroughly kills lice on poultry, and keeps nests, litter, and dust baths clean.

Kills lice on horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and cats; destroys sheep tick; rids plants of insects and bugs. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, and should be used around houses, poultry-houses, stables, and barns. Destroys moths and bugs.

Non-poisonous and non-explosive. While sure death to lice, it is not a bit irritating to the skin or lungs of poultry. 25c and 50c sifting-top boxes.

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

The time to save baby chicks from white diarrhoea, the most deadly of all chick diseases, is before they get it. Begin with the first drink of water as soon as they are hatched and use Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy.

Remember the germs are in the chicks when hatched, being transmitted from the egg. Keep the germs from becoming active by using this Remedy.

It also cures many other germ diseases so similar as to be often confused with white diarrhoea.

This Remedy is the result of years of research work, and so sure are we of its effectiveness that dealers are instructed to refund the purchase price in case of failure. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

Does make hens lay. It regulates the blood, bowels, and digestive organs of all fowls. As an egg-producer, it stands unrivaled, and when used regularly hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent most of the common poultry diseases, because it keeps the birds in such strong, healthy condition. Such diseases as chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, worms, and unnatural habits as egg-eating are unknown when it is given regularly. Composed of the highest grade of absolutely pure imported roots, herbs, and health-giving barks, it forms a perfect regulator and tonic, suited exactly to chicks, pullets, and grown birds. It will also greatly improve and make it easier to raise turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and guineas, and other fowls.

Just think of keeping your flocks healthy and laying at a cost of a cent a day for thirty birds. That is all it costs to feed Pratt's Poultry Regulator. 25-lb. pail, the favorite size for many poultymen, \$2.50; 100-lb. sacks, put up for larger poultry farms, \$9.00; also in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 packages.

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY.

(Tablets or Powder.)

Its healing properties are quickly taken into the system, purifying the blood and killing the roup germs. It not only cures, but tones up and restores the birds to vigorous health. It is the one remedy for genuine roup, as well as colds and similar diseases. 30c, 60c, and \$1.25.

PRATT'S SORE HEAD-CHICKEN POX REMEDY

Will clear up the ugly-looking chicken pox sores, smooth out the plumage, restore to health and vigor, and build up the birds in flesh. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S SCALY LEG REMEDY

Will effect a complete cure in a few days. It kills the parasites which cause the trouble, and promotes a new, healthy growth of skin to take the place of the diseased parts. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S GAPE REMEDY

Will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked by gapes. If used in the drinking water from the very first drink, it will protect the birds. This remedy has our unqualified money-back guarantee. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

Kills head lice instantly. It soothes, heals, is safe to use on all parasitic diseases. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price, if not at your dealer's. 15c and 30c.

PRATT'S CONDITION TABLETS.

Bracing in their effect. Build up without stimulating. No reaction. For putting on flesh, preventing colds and similar troubles, absolutely guaranteed or money back. 30c and 60c.

PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY

Cures cholera when it comes—that is guaranteed. Used regularly, will prevent its coming. A sure remedy for sour croup, indigestion, and bowel trouble—diseases that are the forerunners of cholera. As cholera is very contagious, you cannot afford to experiment. Mailed on receipt of price, 30c and 60c.

FERTILIZERS.**SWIFT'S PLANT FOOD.**

An odorless concentrated soluble fertilizer for house plants. A package is sufficient for 30 plants for 3 months. 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c.

FRUIT AND ROOT CROP GROWER.

For fruit trees and small fruits, garden truck, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, etc. Quick in starting, lasting in effect, giving firm, healthy growth and developing the fruit. Use 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 2-10-1/2. 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75; 500 lbs., \$13.00.

POTATO GROWER.

This fertilizer is of special use for the potato crop and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, fruit trees, and all leguminous plants. It contains lots of potash—just what potatoes need. Use it at the rate of 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 3-8. 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75.

GRAIN GROWER.

For general farm use, but especially adapted for the growing of all cereals. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 2-8-2. 125 lbs., \$3.50; 250 lbs., \$6.75.

CORN GROWER.

Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, the most essential elements in the production of a maximum corn crop. Nitrogen is also supplied in sufficient quantity to form a well-balanced complete fertilizer. An excellent brand for black soils. Use 250 to 500 pounds per acre; half broadcast, balance in hills or drills, mixing thoroughly with the soil before planting. Analysis, 1-12-1. 125 lbs., \$3.45; 250 lbs., \$6.50; 500 lbs., \$12.50.

SHEEP MANURE.

This fertilizer is dry, pulverized and screened and all undigested weed seeds have been destroyed so they cannot under any circumstances germinate. The analysis is: Ammonia, 2.73 per cent; phosphoric acid, 1.75 per cent; potash, 1.50 per cent; humus, 90 per cent. This is one of the best and strongest fertilizers. It produces steady and rapid growth and is very convenient to handle and easy to use. There is no objectionable odor. It is especially desirable for lawns, but is also one of the best fertilizers for truck gardens and for green-houses. 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500 lbs., \$9.00.

STOCK FOODS, TONICS, Etc.**DR. HESS STOCK TONIC.**

A conditioner, a worm-expeller.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A.

Helps to keep poultry healthy and to make hens lay.

DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE-KILLER.

Kills lice on stock and poultry.

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT.

A stock dip, a reliable disinfectant.

OTHER DR. HESS PREPARATIONS.

Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Dr. Hess Distemper Remedy.

Dr. Hess Fly-Chaser.

Dr. Hess Heave Powder.

Dr. Hess Colic Remedy.

Dr. Hess Roup Remedy.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC.**Give It Daily to Horses, Cows, Steers, Hogs and Sheep.**

Sleek horses, healthy cows, beefier steers, fatter hogs and sheep, all these mean more money for you. They can be had at no extra trouble, too—just like finding that much money.

The original and pioneer stock regulator of America. The first to be sold on a guarantee to do the work or money refunded. Every package and pail still sold on that plan.

25-pound pail, the size you ought to be using, \$3.00. Also in 50-pound and 100-pound sacks and in small packages.

Poultry Tonic.—A splendid remedy for fowls recovering from disease and during moulting. 30c and 60c; not postpaid

Stock Tonic.—Is a general conditioner, combining the beneficial qualities of a great number of reliable medicines; cleans the blood and therefore acts on every vital organ. 30c and 60c; express extra.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.**The Complete Milk-Equal.**

This is in reality a substitute for milk—and should not be considered as ordinary "feed" or "meal."

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, DISINFECTANTS.



PARIS GREEN.

For liquid spraying. Use 1 pound of Paris Green to 100 or 200 gallons of water, according to strength desired. It will be found generally strong enough if $\frac{1}{2}$ pound is stirred in a barrel (50 gallons) of water, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours before using. Care must be taken in using all poisonous liquids that animals are not allowed to get at them. In powder form, use 1 pound of Paris Green and 20 to 50 pounds of flour; mix thoroughly, apply evenly, preferably when dew is on plants. Prices on application.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.

The best remedy for San Jose scale and other scale insects on trees and shrubs. Use 1 gallon to 20 gallons of water during December and January, but earlier or later dilute 1 gallon to 40 gallons of water. Prices on application.

CALCIUM-ARSENATE.

(Dry or Paste.)

It can be applied, pure or reduced, with any of the dusting machines or guns. From 1 to 30 pounds per acre should be used. In water, for most purposes, use from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the dry or 30 to 5 pounds of the paste to 50 gallons.

Nox-I-Cide.—A non-poisonous, soluble disinfectant and germ-destroyer. By mixing with water, 1 gallon will make 10-gallons of disinfectant. Pint, 40c; quart, 70c; half gallon, \$1.00; gallon, \$1.75; expressage extra.

DEVOE BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Dry Powdered Form.

Fungicide.

To Control Scale and Blight. For All Fungous Diseases.

The best Fungicide for curing or preventing blotch, rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

DIRECTIONS.

For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines).

For fruit trees, dust after reducing 1 pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 pounds of lime dust.

For spray, to make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use 8 pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

Put In

1-lb. cartons	35c	By lb.
5-lb. cartons	30c	By lb.
10-lb. boxes	27c	By lb.
25-lb. drums	25c	By lb.
50-lb. drums	20c	By lb.
100-lb. drums	18c	By lb.
300-lb. barrels	17c	By lb.



We cannot send liquids or poisons through the mails, so that all Insecticides go by express or freight, not prepaid, unless quoted by parcel post.



DEVOE "SURE NOXEM."

Dry Powdered Form.

Insecticide to Most Leaf-eating Insects.

One of the best vegetable Insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

WHAT TO USE IT ON.

Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, cucumber vines, melon vines, currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, vegetables, and flowers of all kinds attacked by leaf-eating insects.

1-lb. sifter-top cartons	20c	By lb.
5-lb. packages	12c	By lb.
10-lb. boxes	11c	By lb.
25-lb. drums	10c	By lb.
50-lb. drums	9c	By lb.
100-lb. drums	8c	By lb.
300-lb. barrels	7c	By lb.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Our stock of this is strictly fresh, from one of the best factories in the country, and will be found the best spraying preparation in the entire list for the destruction of insect pests. Use 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or, if preferred, use 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture instead of water for dilution. Prices on application.

BROWN AND GRAY PRUNING PAINT.

Ready Mixed.

This is an Insecticide Paint, to be used on all trees, shrubs, and vines after pruning. It not only helps to heal the wound, but keeps out all moisture, prevents "bleeding," and kills insects.

Barrels, about 50 gallons to barrel; 5-gallon cans; 1-gallon cans, 6 to case; $\frac{1}{4}$ -gallon cans, 24 to case.

Write for book of directions.

PRATT'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT

Stands at the top as the one successful way to insure healthy animals and clean quarters.

Scarcely less important than proper feeding is the necessity for having clean quarters for live stock and poultry. Unless stables and poultry-houses are kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, a host of troubles is sure to follow. Blood-sucking ticks and mites and skin diseases, such as eczema and ringworm, are typical enemies of stock, causing them in a short time to be in run-down condition and an easy prey to disease.

Cures horses of mange, lice, eczema, ringworm, thrush, and is a perfect remedy for gall, sores, and similar wounds.

Hog cholera is unknown where Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant is used. Rids hogs of lice and ticks and cures all skin troubles.

Sheep ticks, the great foe of sheep, are destroyed, and other sheep diseases, such as scab and foot-rot, are cured. Use it freely at lambing-time.

1 gallon, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 75c; 1 quart, 45c.

Lee's Germozone.—Nothing better for roup, cholera, bowel complaint. Per bottle, 30c, 65c, \$1.25.

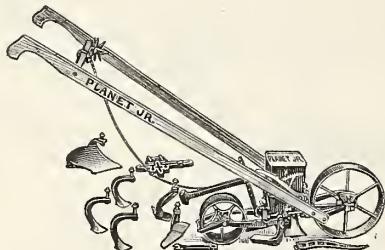
Chad's Lice-Killer.—We are general agents for this, the best of all Lice-killers. Quart, \$1.00.

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Planet Jr.

GARDEN TOOLS.

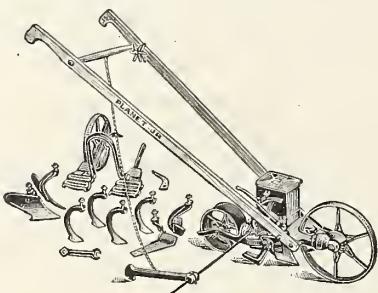
Space will not permit us to show many of the Planet Jr. Tools, but we will gladly send the complete Planet Jr. Catalogue for 1919 free on application. Planet Jr. Tools are standard, and in sending your order to us, you can rely upon getting bottom prices.



No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

This accurate, durable, and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds, from the smallest up to peas and beans, in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 inches apart or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe, with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made.

No. 4 Planet Jr.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow..... \$19.50
No. 4D Hill and Drill Seeder—Same as above, less the cultivating attachments..... 16.50



No. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately; and for the family garden where a double wheel hoe is preferred.

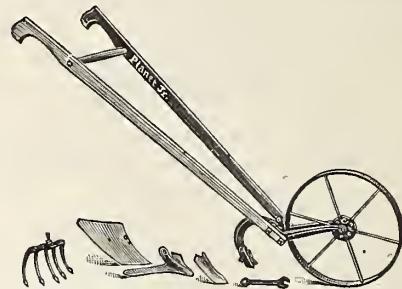
As a Seeder, it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4 and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Seeder—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow..... \$23.50

No. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

A Single and Double Wheel Hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.

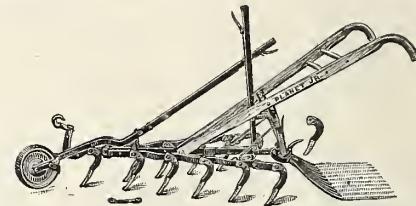
No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.... \$13.00



No. 19 PLANET JR. WHEEL HOE.

This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel hoe operations. The high wheel makes easy running; the standard is slotted for depth-regulation and an adjustable malleable piece carries any of the steels that go with the machine. The cultivating tooth does deep work and marks out rows for onion sets, plants, etc. The sweep is fine for level work. For wide rows, go twice to the row as needed. The plow marks out furrows, covers them, and plows to or from the crop as wanted. Use the five-prong attachment for both deep and shallow work. The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools make the implement light-running and effective. It is strong, well made, and quickly adjusted. The height of the handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe..... \$6.75



No. 90 Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow and Pulverizer... \$20.50

No. 90B, without Pulverizer..... 17.00

No. 90D, without Pulverizer or Wheel..... 13.50

Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator.—A special favorite with strawberry-growers, market gardeners, and truckers. Price complete, \$17.50; without pulverizer, \$14.50.

Planet Jr. No. 17.—Single Wheel Hoe. The Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe is suited to all kinds of garden crops. Notice the number of attachments it has. Others can be added. Steel frame. Price, \$9.50.

No. 17½.—Same as No. 17, excepting it has no plow. Steel frame. Price, \$7.50.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

This tool is the No. 12 with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.

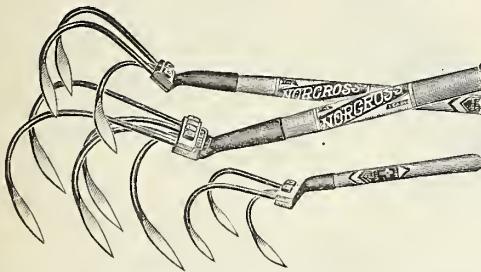
No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe..... \$9.50

72-PAGE PLANET JR. CATALOGUE FREE.

Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Hoes, Harrows, Orchard, and Beet Cultivators. Write postal for it.

You can't afford to farm without Planet Jr. Tools. They do the work of three to six men—do it better, give bigger results, and last a lifetime. Over two million farmers and gardeners are using them. Join their ranks now and share their success and fully guaranteed.

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

**NORCROSS FIVE-PRONG GARDEN CULTIVATOR.**

Two Tools in One.

The Norcross is made of first-class material and finely finished. Prongs are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch spring steel, handles white ash. Perfectly adjustable for all kinds of work. Every part is detachable. The center shovel can be quickly removed and the row straddled. Where rows are close together, the three inside shovels may be used. Loosening two nuts releases any one of the prongs to be removed. Detaching center shovel and reversing other four makes potato digger. Pulls weeds, pulverizes the soil thoroughly, giving level cultivation. It is light, very durable, easy to handle, and does most excellent work. It can be quickly attached to wheel plow for use by large gardeners. Weight each, 3 pounds. Packed 6 in a bundle, crated.

No. 55 Each, \$1.50

NORCROSS THREE-PRONG GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

The Norcross Three-prong Cultivator Hoe is a modification in size, weight, and price of the five-prong, shown above. It has white ash handle. The prongs are detachable in the same manner as the five-prong, and the quality and finish is the same high grade. In cultivating, it will outclass the common hoe from every standpoint. Packed six in a bundle, crated. Weight each, 2 pounds.

No. 33 Each, \$1.10

NORCROSS WEEDEER.

This Weeder is practically the same as the other Norcross Cultivators, except in size. It has a 9-inch handle, and is designed for use around flowers, shrubbery, etc., where a long-handled tool is not practical. Excellent for use in strawberries and other low-growing plants. Prongs are $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch spring steel bent cornerwise and attached to malleable head by two bolts. Easily detachable. Weighs 12 ounces. Finished same as other Norcross Cultivators.

Packed one dozen in a bundle.

No. 11 Each, \$0.40

THE PRINCESS PLOW.

The Princess, as shown here, has two wood handles, and is designed mechanically correct throughout, with a view to making it the neatest and lightest-running Plow possible.

It is so constructed that the upright beam may be changed or vary the angle of the tools in the ground. This is an important feature. Handles are also adjustable.

It is equipped with four attachments and wrench, one oval shovel 4 inches wide and 8 inches long, one moldboard, one shovel 2 inches wide, and one malleable three-shovel weeder.

Wheel is 24 inches high, steel spokes and 1-inch tire, with tong hub.

No. 40—Complete, as shown Each, \$5.00
Shipping weight, 19 pounds.

THE RIVAL PLOW.**The Most Popular Balance Frame Plow on the Market.**

It is safe to say that there is no similar tool made that in ease of operation, high grade material, and fine finish will equal the Rival. The beam is made of a very stiff steel and is constructed so that when handles are attached the center of weight falls directly over the pivoting point which forms the axle for wheel, making it self-balancing, and which admits of its being propelled with a minimum of power. On account of the handles being bolted to beams in front of the axle, it has a pulling tendency, rather than to push it into the ground. Handles can be raised and lowered to suit man or boy. It has such wide adjustments of the handles that the tool can be put in the ground at almost any angle desired. The different extras used on the Rival are shovel, calf tongue, weeder, moldboard, and rake, as shown. Wheel is 24 inches in height, made of steel wire spokes, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch steel tire. The Rival does excellent work. Handles are painted red, the iron part green, and the wheel aluminum. Dealers will find this a fine seller. Weight each, 23 pounds.

No. 76—Complete, with five Tools, as shown Each, \$5.00

Repairs for Rival Plow.

No. 101 —Handles, with bolts and braces	.....	Per Pair, \$1.40
No. 102 —Shovels	.....	Each, .50
No. 103 —Calf Tongues	.....	Each, .40
No. 104 —Moldboard	.....	Each, .50
No. 105 —Weeder	.....	Each, .50
No. 106 —Rake	.....	Each, .50
No. 107 —Wheel	.....	Each, 1.50
No. 108 —Round for handles	.....	Each, .10

THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP.

The Standard Spray Pump is in reality simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "squirt gun" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles.

Its plan of operation is quite different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel tank, or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles.

Price of complete outfit, \$10.00, including Standard Spray Pump, Nozzle, 5-gallon Galvanized Knapsack, and Brass Extension Rod for spraying potatoes, tomatoes, or other truck. We guarantee satisfaction or money returned.

BARREL SPRAY PUMP.

The Lightning Barrel Spray Pump has great capacity and will throw a solid, continuous stream of any size spray desired. The air is compressed into the air chamber, thereby giving an unbroken stream; with one stroke of the Pump handle, the pressure is retained so that the working of the Pump handle is very slow, and yet giving a great force of water, which is accomplished by the compressed air chamber, making it the most rapid Spray Pump made. The agitator thoroughly stirs the

liquid and prevents it from settling. It is provided with a brass strainer in the bottom of the suction barrel. The suction barrel is made of heavy brass, ground together so that all parts fit absolutely air-tight and will not corrode or rust out. This Pump is easily and quickly adjusted to any barrel, provided with means of bolting to the staves of the barrel at the upper end. Complete with 15 feet of hose, base, and agitator, \$17.50.

CULTIVATE YOUR GARDEN REGULARLY AND OFTEN.

MARLOW'S IXL BRAND SEEDS SATISFY.

ROOT & CO.'S BEE SUPPLIES.

NEW AND OLD WAY OF BEE-KEEPING.

Many bee-keepers produce honey for pleasure and to supply their own table with the most wholesome of sweets, while others produce it on a larger scale for the profit to be derived from its sale.

The old method of using a box or gum produces very little if any surplus honey, which can only be secured by knocking the top off the box, causing much of the honey to run down among the bees, drowning many of them; and the operator receiving severe stings while trying to remove a little of the honey, which will be covered with bees; while with the modern hive a super is raised and a board containing a bee-escape is placed between the super and the hive body. The next day the super may be taken off without trouble, as the bees pass down through the escape and are unable to get back in the super; also many other unpleasant features have been eliminated in modern bee-keeping by the use of a veil, long sleeves, and a good smoker to quiet the bees.

We will handle this year the Root & Company Bee Supplies. We have looked very carefully into the matter of Bee Supplies, and find that Root & Company manufacture the most practical and complete line of Bee Hives and Bee Supplies on the market. They are the most practical because of their simplicity.

We will have the one- and the one-and-a-half-story Hives, a good supply of extra Supers, Frames, Veils, and Smokers, Foundation Starter Honey Boxes, and Extractors—in fact, a complete line of Supplies.

Root & Company advise that they cannot make us prices in time to get them in this Catalogue, but if you will write us, we expect to have a good supply of Bee Supply Catalogues and will gladly send you one upon request.

WHY EVERY ONE SHOULD HAVE A GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

FARM PRICES HIGH FOR MANY YEARS.

Peace Council May Sit for Twenty-four Months.

By RICHARD SPILLANE.

In our Revolutionary War it took over twenty-two months for the diplomats to arrive at a settlement. Rare has been the occasion when nations of the first rank have been able after a war to come to a peace agreement in less than a year. Never were there so many difficult questions to adjust as in this war. More than twenty nations are participants in the war. The whole world is involved. Every continent is concerned.

Only America and Japan, of the nations of the first class, will be wholly free to carry on work of every kind and character.

One of the greatest fields in which America will be called upon to expand its efforts will be on the farm. The stoppage of war does not lessen the food shortage or relieve the situation except to a small degree. The world will need every pound of beef, every bushel of grain, every pound of vegetables possible to produce for years to come.

Farm prices are going to be higher for years—not so high as to-day, perhaps, but nevertheless high. The American farmer faces prosperity—big prosperity. Conditions never were so favorable. There will be an eager, insistent market for everything he can produce. The Rural Credits Act makes it possible for him to get money cheaper than was possible in former times. Farm implements, building material, fertilizers, and other articles he requires will not be so expensive as they are to-day.

Plow deep.

Plant every acre.

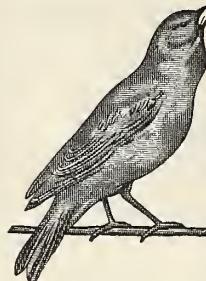
It means profit.

Fatten your hogs and your sheep. Raise the grade of your cattle. Feed your soil intelligently with fertilizer, for fertilizer returns to the earth the properties that are taken from the earth by the crops that are grown.

The farm is the foundation of all industry. It is the greatest of all industries. The greatest task in the world is the turning of the surface of arable lands of the earth each year for growing crops.

The farm is in a state of transition. Machine-power is changing it from drudgery to something much different.

Never were the opportunities of the farm, particularly the American farm, so good as to-day. Never were the needs for big crops so great.



CANARIES AND BIRD CAGES.

A fine line of Canaries, with beautiful plumage. The Marlow Seed Company guarantee good singers. A beautiful assortment of wire, brass, and wicker Cages of all sizes to house them in, also a full and complete supply of Bird Supplies.

GOLD FISH AND AQUARIUMS.

We have a good supply of Gold Fish, plain and fancy, of all sizes, Aquariums, and Fish Supplies.

JARDINIERES, BASKETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

A beautiful assortment of Flower Jars, Jardinieres, Pots and fancy Baskets. We have taken the agency for a beautiful line of fancy Artificial Flowers as near the real as a person ever saw. Will last a long time and will make a nice decoration for any room in the house. We will be delighted to quote you prices on any of these articles.

MARLOW SEED COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Home of the Famous IXL Brand Seeds.

PROTEIN-PRODUCTION MUST BE INCREASED.

Hoover Asks Increase of Three Million Tons in the U. S.

By P. G. HOLDEN.

The world's food problem, as pointed out by Mr. Hoover, includes the need of an increase of three million tons in the production of protein feeds and an increased production of one million pounds of dairy products.

If every American farmer will give greater attention to the growing of protein feeds—alfalfa, sweet clover, cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, and other members of the clover family—our production of protein feed and dairy products will be greatly increased. As a result, also, our production of almost every other crop produced on the farm will be much greater.

The growing of clovers means crop-rotation and diversified farming. It means more live stock and more dairy products. It means more fertile soil, greater prosperity, a steady income.

Alfalfa and sweet clover can be grown on any farm. Patience and determination alone are necessary for success. If we raise hay, we are bound to raise live stock. This means more dairy cattle and more dairy products. Whatever the market price of alfalfa may be, it is worth more to us when sold in the form of milk or butter.

Do not underweigh the effect which the clover in your pasture may have upon the future development of civilization. America alone possesses large fields, unspoiled by the fire of chemicals and the scars of shells. And upon these fields must be grown not only the meats and the grains, but the protein demanded for that balanced ration all men and animals need.

AMERICA MUST FEED ALL EUROPE.

Demand on America for Food the Greatest Ever Known.

In the next twelve months the people of the United States must furnish 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to the stricken people of Europe, according to an appeal by U. S. Food Administrator Herbert Hoover.

During the year ending last July we sent 11,500,000 tons of food to Europe. Because of our increased Army overseas, we had been called upon to export 15,000,000 tons during the coming year.

Sixty per cent of the world's food the ensuing year must come from America. We have been feeding 150,000,000 people in Europe; for months to come we must feed 300,000,000.

ORDER NOW; DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE.

PHONE:
MARKET 3082.

C. R. MARLOW,
PRESIDENT
F. M. BORDERS,
VICE PRES.
W. C. MARLOW,
SECY & TREAS.



HOME OF THE I.X.L. BRAND OF SEEDS.

MARLOW SEED COMPANY

INCORPORATED

SEED MERCHANTS

119 WEST DOUGLAS AVE.
WAREHOUSE: 205-207 N. WATER ST.

WICHITA, KAN., SPRING, 1919

Dear Friends:

Do you realize that the war has caused a world shortage of all Food Products, and that YOU can help to overcome this by having your own garden? Vegetables and Fruit, both fresh and canned, will be high in price and very scarce for a long time to come, for we must supply the countries "over seas" as well as provide for our own living.

The Home Garden is no longer an experiment, but a proven success, and thousands of families have helped themselves, as well as their Country, by raising their own Vegetables and Fruit.

Don't depend on the grocer or huckster for your daily needs, but PLAN NOW for your Home Garden. Plan to raise enough this year to supply your table until Fall. HAVE YOUR PANTRY FILLED WITH ENOUGH CANNED GOODS TO LAST THROUGH THE WINTER.

You will be well repaid by having Vegetables and Fruit the year round at a nominal cost, and, more than the saving, you will have good health and the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your share in providing more food for Home and Country. Eat more Vegetables and Fruit and RAISE THEM YOURSELF.

Yours very truly,

MARLOW SEED COMPANY, Wichita, Kansas.

P. S.--It is important that you should order your seeds at the earliest possible moment, as the seed supply is scarce.

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BUY SEEDS EARLY, PLANT EARLY, REAP EARLY.

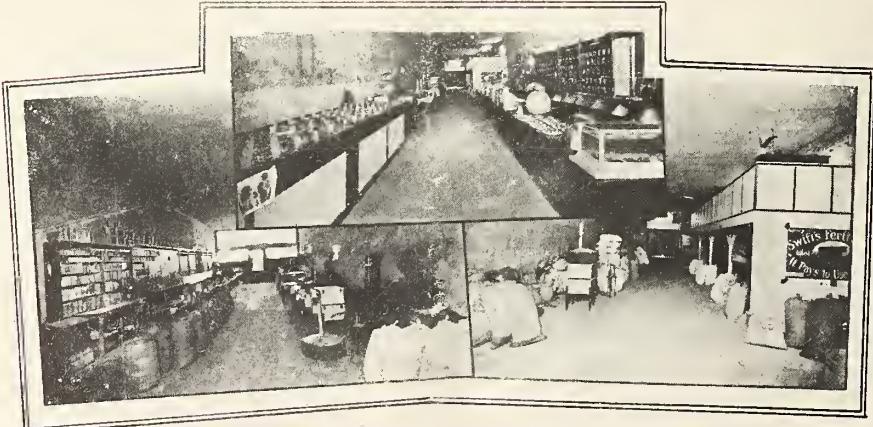


THE MARLOW SEED COMPANY—WAREHOUSE AND CLEANING PLANT

Second and North Water Streets



RETAIL STORE



INTERIOR VIEWS, RETAIL STORE

**MARLOW SEED COMPANY
WICHITA, KANSAS**

BE A PRODUCER — HAVE YOUR OWN GARDEN.